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TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTTEL,

THE HATTER,

33 EAST STATE STREET,

TRENTON, N. J.

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
SHIRT MAKERS AND FURNISHERS,
Assanpink Block, Greene Street, Trenton,

Have just received large invoices of UNDERWEAR and GLOVES for the present season's trade.

Medicated Underwear, - - $1.00.

The best 50c. Underwear in the market, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, special attention is given to this department, and we are selling these goods at prices that will please the purchasers. Gloves, lined and unlined. Everything in Gloves, from the finest dress Gloves to the heaviest Mitts.

TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS.

We are continually receiving novelties in this line and have goods to suit the most fastidious.

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS,

Overalls, everything pertaining to a first-class stock of Furnishing Goods at

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
Assanpink Block, Greene Street, Trenton.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MORRIS MAY.
25 S. GREENE STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,
TRENTON, N. J.

THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine American Gold and Silver Watches,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE LINE OF
FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY AND PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED
WITH THE MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY AT REASONABLE PRICES
☞Every Article Sold or Repaired Warranted.
MORRIS MAY,
25 S. Greene Street, Trenton.

SINCLAIR, VANNEST & Co.,
39 East State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Fall and Winter Clothing!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN THE CITY.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED.

Foreign and American Piece Goods for the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
The Best Assortment ever offered. A Stylish Fit Guaranteed.
PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE OFFERED FOR GOOD WORK.

WE INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE.

H. H. GARWOOD,
No. 9 North Greene St.,
TRENTON,
POPULAR ONE PRICE
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Special inducements offered this Fall and Winter.
☞ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
NONE BUT THE BEST MAKE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR.,
MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER
OF
FLOUR SACKS,
Corner of Bridge and Union Streets,
TRENTON, N. J.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HATTER 15 E. STATE ST. DOBBINS AND FURRIER TRENTON, N. J.

McGINLEY & CO.,
42 EAST STATE STREET.

Opening of Fall Novelties in Black and Colored Plushes Black and Colored Silks, Velvets and Velveteens in all the new shades and colors.

Special Bargains this Fall and Winter in Black Silks, Black and Colored Brocades. All the new shades in Colored Silks, Lupins, Black Cashmeres and Broecdes, Henrietta and Tamese Cloths, Courtauld Crapes.

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS THIS WEEK.

The latest and most varied assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Breasts, Birds and Ribbons in all the new shades. A select stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Hats trimmed to order. Mourning orders receive special attention.

Just received the new shades in Ladies' Dress Flannels, Suiting Cloths, Cashmere and Fancy Dress Goods.

Now open the new styles of Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters. Ladies', Children's and Gent's Gossamers.

Housekeeping Goods—Special Bargains in Muslins, Towels, and Table Linen. Special Bargains in Blankets and Flannels.

Cloths for Men's and Boy's Suits. Immense stocks of Ladies' Flannels Skirts at

McGINLEY & CO'S,
42 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S in all Grades, from 25c. to $4.50 apiece.
LADIES', White and Red, from 35c. to $2.00.
CHILDREN'S, White, Red and Grey, 15c. to $1.50.
MEN'S Full Regular Made, in White, Red, Myrtle and Striped.

GENTS' NECKWEAR.

THE LATEST SHAPES IN ALL THE NEW COLORS—WIDE STRIPES, LARGE DOTS AND PARTY SHADES.

KNIT JACKETS.

MENS' LADIES' AND BOYS', IN THE FOLLOWING SHADES BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, GARNET, GREEN, GREY, DRAB AND SCARLET, FROM 75c. TO $5.00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS', LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED, IN WHITE AND COLORED.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

FUR, KID, CASTOR, CLOTH, WOOL, BUCK, SHEEP AND DOG SKIN, LINED and UNLINED.

RUBBER COATS AND UMBRELLAS!
From $2.00 to $6.00. From 50c. to $8.00.

A. W. LEE,
14 N. Greene Street, Trenton. N. J.

To the Public!

HAVING SECURED, REFITTED AND MADE AS CONVENIENT AS POSSIBLE, THE STORE
No. 12 North Greene Street, Trenton,
Formerly occupied by Mr. Ribsam, the Florist, I wish to call the attention of the public to a full line of

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS,
WHICH I HAVE SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET
I shall make the
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
AN ESPECIAL STUDY.

And I hope, by close attention to business, due courtesy and truthful representation, to merit a share of your patronage.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES McCAIN,
Late Station Master, Clinton Street Station.

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,
35 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
Hardware, Heaters, Ranges,
MANTLES AND STOVES,
IRON AND WOOD PUMPS,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
139 Greene Street,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
IN TRENTON.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes
IN THE CITY.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN.
MILLER & HARTMAN,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UPHOLSTERERS,
CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,
TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.
All orders promptly attended to.

Prepared specially for the Bucks County Gazette.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Prof. Dufour states, as an overlooked fact, that hail-preventers of the nature of lightning-rods were set up in several vineyards of the Canton de Vaud in 1825, the object being to hinder the formation of hail by withdrawing the electricity from the clouds. Some of the vineyards thus protected were destroyed by hail the next year, and the experiment was declared a failure. While doubting the influence of such apparatus on the hail-clouds, Prof. Dufour thinks the matter deserving of a fresh investigation, inasmuch as it has recently been shown that the presence of a forest—which may be regarded as a collection of lightning-rods—may greatly lessen the frequency of hail-showers.

When long heating has driven all air from the water in a steam-boiler, boiling sometimes ceases, and superheating may occur with danger of explosion. Clean pieces of zinc in the liquid, by uniting with some of its oxygen and liberating hydrogen, should theoretically maintain boiling. As a more reliable plan in practice, however, Mons. Trieve advises the injection at the bottom of the boiler of hot air, or, still better, of a non-oxidizing gas such as carbonic acid—the injection to be moderate but continuous. Superheating, which may be conceived as a sleep of the liquid, would thus be rendered impossible, and rapid evaporation, saving of fuel and freedom from risk would be secured.

When the spectroscope is turned to the sky in daylight the presence of watery vapor in the atmosphere produces in the instrument characteristic lines known as the rain-band. Sanguine British meteorologists expect to base weather predictions on observations of this band, and the probability that the spectroscope may be thus used is a matter of much interest.

Some idea of what is becoming of the forests may be had from a consideration of the amount of wood that is being used by railroads. A recently published report shows that in the maintenance and repair of French railways since 1877 more than 700 fine trees must have been used daily for sleepers alone; and some 5,000,000 cubic feet of timber have been required yearly for rolling stock. And yet the mileage of the railways of France is less than one-sixth as great as that of the United States.

A female performer in a Parisian circus remains under water two minutes and a half at a time. To appreciate, says Mons. Kerlus, what is implied in passing two minutes and a half without taking breath let anyone make a small experiment, holding his breath as long as possible while watching the second-hand of a watch. Few persons reach one minute; the majority are obliged to take breath before 45 seconds have elapsed. Sponge and pearl fishers seldom remain under water two minutes, and a voluntary immersion of more than three minutes has never been authentically observed.

Prof. Ludwig, in Germany, has been led by his investigations to conclude that, contrary to the assertion of Sonenschein, arsenic may be readily detected in the bones after poisoning by that substance. He even found the poison in the bones of a dog twenty-seven days after the last of a series of doses had been given the animal.

Observations in France by Mons. Rafford show that flies quickly disappear from a room after the introduction of a castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). Dead flies are found near the plant, from which it appears that the leaves are highly poisonous to these insects.

Mons. d'Abbadie reports to the French Academy that immunity from marsh fevers is often secured in unhealthy Ethiopian regions by exposing the naked body to sulphur fumes. In Sicily the workmen in sulphur-mines on low ground suffer much less from intermittent fever than the rest of the population; while Mons. Fougue has shown that in Greece a once flourishing town of 40,000 inhabitants—Zephyria—has been almost utterly depopulated through marsh fever, the decadence having corresponded to a gradual removal of sulphur-mining operations eastward beyond a mountain range, so that the sulphur-emanations no longer reach the town.

Since 1876 accurate measurements have been made to show the range of the change in the level of many Russian rivers, and some of the results are given in a recent paper by Mons. Tillo. It appears that the highest range is reached by the Oka at Kaluga, the difference between the highest and the lowest levels being as much as 45 feet; while the average range of the same river from its source to its mouth is 32.2 feet. The average range from source to mouth of the Volga is 33.6 feet; of the Kama, 30.1 feet; of the Duna, 25.2 feet; of the Don, 23.1; and of all other rivers, less than 20 feet. Of course this range diminishes very much toward the mouth of each river; yet it reaches 12 feet for the Volga at Astrakhan, and 6 feet for the Duna at Riga. The greatest range of variation observed in the lakes of Northern Russia was only 2.1 feet. The number of hydrometrical stations on the rivers of Russia was increased in 1880 to 341.

The electricity current used by Mons. Deprez to work a plow at the Munich Electrical Exhibition is transmitted over a distance of about 40 miles.

A Milwaukee woman has kept a kettle of boiling water on the stove for the past twenty-two years in order to scald burglars.

THE OWL.

While the moon with sudden gleam,
Through the clouds that cover her,
Darts her light upon the stream
And the poplars gently stir,
Pleased I hear thy boding cry"
Owl that love'st the cloudy sky,
Sure thy notes are harmony!

While the maiden, pale with care,
Wanders to the lonely shade,
Sighs her sorrows to the air;
While the flowerets round her fade,
Shrinks to hear thy boding cry—
Owl that love'st the cloudy sky,
To her it is not harmony.

While the wretch, with mournful dole,
Wrings his hands in agony,
Praying for his brother's soul,
Whom he pierced suddenly—
Shrinks to hear thy boding cry—
Owl that love'st the cloudy sky,
To him it is not harmony.

FASHION REPEATS ITSELF.

I, Robert Ogden, at twenty-four, was a tolerably good looking youth, with a position in Wells & Banker's wholesale store as book-keeper at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month. Nothing very brilliant about all this, to be sure: but I think that I should have felt very well satisfied with my lot in life had I never indulged in dreams of sudden wealth—in other words, if I had never heard of my rich Aunt Mahala. Now, unfortunately—or fortunately, just as you please to consider it—I had not only heard of her, but she was the oracle to which our family listened on all occasions. She was a spinster of the severest type, but she was the possessor of two hundred thousand dollars in good securities, and this, as you may imagine, covered a multitude of defects.

When I was six years old, and my cousins, Bert and Jim Ogden, were about the same age, Aunt Mahala announced her intention of settling one of us up in business to the extent of half her fortune when he, the lucky boy, should become twenty-five years of age. Whichever one of us best suited her in general behavior and in the choice of a wife should be the favored one, she declared. On that day my trouble commenced. Of course the choice of a wife had not yet entered my boyhood I manifested a natural desire to have as good a time as other boys, and was entirely contrary to Aunt Mahala's strict ideas of propriety.

"The idea of your letting that boy go off with a lot of other young loafers to ride down hill till ten o'clock at night!" she would say to my mother; and for that Winter, at least, my fun was spoiled, or else procured under the greatest difficulties. Oh, I hated Aunt Mahala in those days, and wished her a thousand miles away!

When I was old enough to realize the immense help her money would be to me, I did for the time try to please her: but her whims and her almost constant interference provoked me beyond the bounds of endurance.

"Let her keep her money!" I declared, wrathfully, to my mother, who was always expostulating against my impatience. "If Jim and Bert want to get down on their knees to her they can do so, but I am resolved to be independent."

Now, all this sounded very fine, and I felt every word of it; at the same time, one hundred thousand dollars was a nice sum, and nothing would have suited me better than to have it at my disposal.

When I obtained the situation at Wells & Banker's, Aunt Mahala for the first time acknowledged herself pleased.

"I like to see young men get into business," she said, emphatically. "There is nothing more disgusting than to see a young sprig like yourself sauntering around with a cane and a cigar, trying to make folks think he's a man when he don't know any more than a baby."

Strangely enough, she advised all her nephews to get married.

"Men are poor miserable creatures unless they have a sensible woman to look after them and keep them from making fools of themselves," she said to me.

I did not contradict this sweeping assertion, but I might just as well have done so, for she took up her last remark exactly as if I had.

"Yes, fools—perfect fools! They always will be, because they always have been."

"Was that the reason you never married one of them?" I ventured to ask, although I knew that my chance for the one hundred thousand would sink a trifle thereby.

"None of your impudence, young man! I refused better fellows than you before I was sixteen years old, because they did not know anything."

This was very flattering, but I modestly refrained from making any reply whatever, and Aunt Mahala went on:

"The worst of it is, the women don't know anything now-a-days—a shiftless, lazy set, with no more common sense than a peacock. Why, when I was a young—"

But I recollected a pressing engagement, and left the room.

It was about this time that I met Ray Ansdell. She was an only child, and although her father was not wealthy, he was in possession of a good income; so Ray dressed handsomely, went in the best society, and had every wish gratified. She was not a beauty, strictly speaking, but she had a fresh, piquant face that was more attractive than mere regularity of features, and she knew how to make herself irresistibly charming to her friends. Gay, stylish, and inclined to flirt I found her; but beneath it all she was pure and true and womanly, and I loved her as I had never even dreamed of loving any woman. I plucked up courage at last and told her so, although I knew she could do better as far as money was concerned, unless, indeed, Aunt Mahala decided in her favor, which at present seemed very unlikely.

And now that Ray had promised to be mine, and I was looking forward to our marriage, I longed for the one hundred thousand more than ever. It would enable me to place my darling in as good a home as I should take her from, and I could not endure the thought of anything less. I did not want to take advantage of Jim and Bert, however. Once I ventured to broach the subject to my aunt, and proposed that she should divide the money equally among the three of us; but I was promptly told to mind my own affairs, and not trouble myself about money which would never trouble me.

Bert happened to be the one to inform Aunt Mahala of my engagement to Ray Ansdell.

"I tell you she's stylish!" I heard him say, in conclusion, and with malicious intent, I was sure, for the word "stylish" always goaded the old lady into a furious humor.

"Stylish!" she snorted—excuse the verb, but no other one expresses her tone. "Of course that's all he wants, then! Any little fool who can mince along and look like a fashion plate will do for him; no brains, no common sense, but never mind, if she's only stylish!"

At this juncture I walked into the room, and Bert, who did not know of my proximity, looked a little crestfallen, and soon took his departure.

"So Bert was kind enough to inform you of my engagement," I remarked.

"Oh, yes. It was nothing to me, of course! He only happened to mention it."

This in her most sarcastic tone of voice, and I knew she was offended because I had not made a confidant of her.

"It is only a few days since it was all settled, and I was awaiting an opportunity to inform you of it," I said, anxious to conciliate her if possible.

"Don't trouble yourself to make excuses, young man. Of course no one expected you to think of your poor old aunt at such a time as this. She has nothing in common with lofty young gentlemen nor giggling little flirts, either."

"Aunt Mahala, please don't pass judgment on Ray Ansdell until you have seen her and become acquainted with her," I begged, feeling the occasion to be too important to lose my temper.

"Well, bring her around," she condescended to say. "I confess I'd like to see the girl who is fool enough to want to throw herself away on you."

It would never do to slight this courteous invitation, so I explained to Ray soon afterward that an eccentric old aunt of mine desired to see her. Ray expressed her willingness to go and pay her a visit.

"I dearly like eccentric people," she declared, enthusiastically.

I greatly doubted her liking Aunt Mahala, but I would not discourage her by saying so.

"I will come for you early Saturday afternoon," I said as I kissed her good bye at the door. "And, darling, you must not mind if my aunt makes peculiar remarks: it is her way."

"Oh, no! And I shall make her like me, in spite of your forebodings to the contrary."

"No, you never said so," interrupted Ray, "but you looked it all the time. You imagine your Aunt Mahala and I won't get on together. well we shall see."

"I don't know how any one can help loving you," I cried, snatching a dozen kisses from the bright, roguish face so close to mine.

Saturday, immediately after luncheon, I informed Aunt Mahala that I should bring Ray Ansdell to see her that afternoon.

"Ansdell—Ansdell," she mused: "I used to know a man by that name a good while ago—a poor, shiftless, drinking fellow. What did you say her other name was?"

"Rachel," I replied, thankful that it was an old fashioned name, for Aunt Mahala persisted in liking anything and everything dating fifty years back.

"Then why don't you call her Rachel instead of that silly nickname! But then I suppose it would not be stylish enough for her ladyship."

I kept my temper with an effort, and tried to say calmly:

"Auntie, I hope you will say nothing to Miss Ansdell about your fortune or your intentions regarding it. She promised to marry me, believing me to be a poor man with my way to make in the world, and as she will probably have to live with me as such, I don't want you to raise expectations which may never be realized."

"Don't be alarmed," said Aunt Mahala, grimly. "It is not likely I'd be bragging of my money to a little chit like her, who don't know the value of a dollar except to fritter it away on candy and ribbons. By the way, I should think it would be quite a come down for the young lady to set up housekeeping on a salary of seventy-five dollars a month," sneered the old lady, in a manner that made my blood boil.

"You will please be more respectful in speaking of her and to her," I retorted. "I don't expect you to like her. If I brought down an angel out of heaven, you would say she didn't know anything; but if you do not treat Ray Ansdell decently I will never forgive you, and when I have a home of my own you shall never enter it. Now mark my words."

"You insufferable puppy!" shouted Aunt Mahala, furiously. "You look well talking about angels out of heaven! You look a great deal more like mating with an angel out of the other place, with your smoking and swearing and your disrespectful manner——"

Here she choked for breath, and I escaped from the room. I reflected that I had been exceedingly foolish to lose my temper when talking with Aunt Mahala, for when this happened she never failed to get the better of me. She certainly had done so now, and this fact would put her into something as nearly resembling good humor as she ever allowed herself to indulge: consequently now was the auspicious time to present Ray.

I hurried at once to her home, and found her waiting for me.

"You don't say a word about my new suit," she said, as soon as we started. "It just came home from the dressmaker's, and it is quite too stylish for anything."

My heart sank. Aunt Mahala would hate the dress and its owner, I thought, as I looked down at it. It was a plain, full skirt of some silky material, with a queer, gathered waist, and puffs at the top of the sleeves; nothing fancy about it, but if it was stylish, its fate was sealed so far as Aunt Mahala was concerned.

"Rob, something troubles you this afternoon," exclaimed far-sighted Ray. "Do I look so very hideous, and are you sure that Aunt Mahala won't like me?"

"You are charming, my pet; but I was thinking how miserably poor I am. Ray, have you ever reflected that with my salary I cannot provide all the luxuries to which you have been accustomed in your own home?"

"Rob, have you ever reflected that so long as I have you I don't care a penny for luxuries or anything else?"

"But when you are deprived of them you may miss them more than you imagine, my dear Ray," I urged.

"If you keep on talking in this ridiculous way, I shall think you are becoming tired of me, and in that case there is no use going to see your Aunt Mahala," exclaimed Ray, stopping short and pulling her arm from mine.

"There, there, Ray! I won't say another work. We'll take each other for better or worse, and I'll work—oh, how I will work to make a fitting home for you!"

We had arrived at the house by this time, and I led the way at once to my Aunt Mahala's room. The old lady arose as we entered, and gazed steadily at Ray.

"Where did you get that dress?" she demanded, without paying the least attention to my formal introduction.

"Madame Guthbert made it for me," answered Ray, manifesting no surprise at my aunt's abrupt question.

"It is the first decent dress I've seen on a girl in fifty long years! Why, child, I had one made nearly like it when I was a girl; and a bead-work bag, too!" exclaimed my aunt, snatching at the dainty morsel of glistening steel which Ray held in her hands. "Just such a one as I had given to me on my eighteenth birthday! I used to carry it wherever I went, but one day I was out in a boat with a lot of young people and some one dropped it overboard, and that was the last of it. I can't understand how you happen to be carrying one so near like it in those day," Aunt Mahala said, in a dazed kind of way.

"This was Grandmamma Ansdell's when she was young," Ray explained, brightly. "It's exactly like the fashionable ones now, and mamma said I might have it for mine. I'm knitting lace," she went on, as my aunt continued to gaze at her like one in a dream, "so I thought I'd bring it along and work while we talked."

"To be sure, my dear! Sit right here by me," said Aunt Mahala, drawing out the easiest chair and seating Ray in it.

All this time I had stood by, so astounded by the old lady's amiability that I hardly comprehended what was being said. Had she suddenly lost her mind, or was Ray bewitching her?

They were soon deep in the mysteries of lace-making, and Aunt Mahala brought out piece after piece of lace yellow with age.

"All my own work when I was a girl," she said; and Ray pronounced them lovely, and asked to copy some of the patterns.

"Never had I seen Aunt Mahala in such a mood as this, and I could only be thankful and hope for it to last.

"Rob, the poor old goose, doesn't seem to appreciate lace work," Ray said, with a sidelong glance at me.

"That's so," replied Aunt Mahala, evidently agreeing on the goose question. "And he can go about his business, if he has any."

I left, and only returned in time to take dinner with them, rightly judging that they would get along as well without me.

"Your aunt has given me the loveliest hand-embroidered handkerchief!" Ray informed me. "And she is going to teach me to do the same kind of embroidery. Oh, I have had a delightful afternoon!" she went on, turning to Aunt Mahala, "and I shall come again very soon," tying on her quaint poke bonnet to go home, "Rachel looks very much as I did at her age."

I actually thought I was tears in Aunt Mahala's eyes, when Ray threw her arms around her neck and kissed her good night, and her voice certainly trembled as she said.

"Good night, my dear child. God bless and keep you!"

"Rob, has your Aunt Mahala any property?" inquired Ray, soon after we commenced our homeward walk.

"Yes; I believe she has some," I answered, hypocritically.

"Then I am sure she intends giving some of it to you. She asked me how I expected to get along as the wife of a poor man, and I said I should be very economical. I told her we were going to work together and make money. that I should do most of my own work, and all that. She chuckled, and nodded her head, and kept saying, 'We shall see—we shall see.' And I couldn't help thinking she meant to do something for you. I hope she will, Rob, for your sake. I don't like to think of your toiling behind that desk to make a bare living for us."

Then I told her all about the one hundred thousand, which I had not the slighest doubt would now be mine.

"And all because you are the dearest, sweetest, most sensible little woman in the whole world!" I declared.

"No," contradicted Ray; "it's because fashion, like history, repeats itself. If the old styles had not become new, I shouldn't have had my dress made in this delightful, old fashioned way, nor should I have been carrying Grandmamma Ansdell's work-bag, nor should I have been knitting lace such as your Aunt Mahala made so long ago: and you know very well, Rob, that it was all this which pleased the dear old lady."

"Then we'll call it Providence working in our behalf, and be thankful forevermore," I said.

"And you will do something for your cousins, who will be terribly disappointed," pleaded tender-hearted Ray.

"Certainly," I replied. "I always intended to help if the money came to me."

The next day Aunt Mahala informed me that I might get into any branch of business that I desired, and she would furnish the money.

"You have some business tact," she said, condescendingly, "and with such a wife as Rachel Ansdell, you can't go far wrong."

I thanked her heartily, and kissed her to emphasize my remarks, at which she was greatly incensed, and told me not to make a fool of myself.

Bert came over that same morning. I fancied he was a little anxious to know how Aunt Mahala liked Ray. She did not keep him long in suspense, but sounded her praises until he appeared to grow tired of listening.

"Wait until you see the girl I have my eye on," he said, lightly.

"You couldn't find one like Rachel Ansdell if you hunted the world over. Why, I shall never forget how I felt when she walked in here yesterday. She looked like some dear old picture stepped down out of a frame. It brought back the days of my youth—it did indeed!" declared Aunt Mahala, verging on the poetical.

The old lady has never lost her good opinion of Ray, but always looks upon her with especial favor. She is losing some of her sharpness of tongue and temper, too. I think she is ashamed to indulge before Ray, who is good-natured and sunshine itself. If she keeps on improving, she will be quite a lovely old lady, but however that may be, Ray and I can never forget how much we owe her.

Prince Alexander, the present Prince of Orange, is the only surviving male of the direct line of the royal house of Netherlands. His health has been long precarious, and he is at present very ill. Should anything happen to him, there will be left only two heirs presumptive to the crown. One is the Prince of Napau, who, in view of possible contingencies, has for some months past taken up his residence at the Hague. The other is the young daughter King William has had through his second marriage with a Prussian Princess. In this state of things it is easy to see that complications might arise which would favor the views Germany is said to entertain concerning Holland.

Henry M. Stanley has become thoroughly acclimated in Africa now, and enjoys excellent health there. He is bronzed by the sun until he looks like an East Indian.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:
JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
Thursday, November 2, 1882.

Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER,
Of Centre County.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
Of Bradford County.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
Of Philadelphia.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER,
Of Butler County.
FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS,
Of Lancaster County.

CONGRESSIONAL.
CONGRESS-SEVENTH DISTRICT,
I. NEWTON EVANS,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SENATOR,
JOSEPH THOMAS, of Quakertown.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL B. THATCHER, of Haycock.
ALLEN M. FRETZ, of Bedminster.
WM. B WORTHINGTON, Buckingham.
DAVID H. TAYLOR, of Morrisville.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. STUCKERT, Doylestown Borough.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
JOHN L. WIDDIFIELD, of Warwick.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS Y. McCARTY, Nockamixon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
ISAAC COLE, Nockamixon.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

There remains but little to say at the close of the present canvass except to remind all Republicans that it is their duty to vote. The right of the ballot is not simply a privilege, its exercise is not specially a pleasure, but to every good citizen, who believes in a Republican government, it is a sacred duty, and one from which no citizen should shirk.

To vote understandingly is a matter which should engage the serious attention of all. There are two tickets in the field in this State, and only two, which [illegible]. These are the Regular Republican and the Democratic tickets. All votes cast for the Independent, the Labor Reform, the Greenback and the Prohibition tickets, so far as the present contest is concerned, will be just so many votes thrown away. These ballots would accomplish just as much if they were allowed to remain undisturbed in the vest pockets of the individuals who cannot find in the two great parties a sufficient reason for their support. What consolation will a Greenbacker find in voting his Greenback ticket? He don't elect anybody. His vote is counted, it is true, but it don't count. The result is not changed by his vote. If he had stayed at home, and deposited his ballot in the coal scuttle, it would have done just as much good. What assuaging balm can the Independent Republican find in voting his ticket? He is not voting on a matter of principle, for the principles of the Republican party and those who have rebelled against it are the same. The leaders of the faction to which he has allied himself are no better, no greater, no wiser, than those in the party he has deserted. His vote will, therefore, be cast without that consideration which should be given it. He knows his ticket cannot be elected. He knows that he is as surely throwing away his ballot as if he deposited it in the fire, and yet his excuse is that he wants to reform the party.

Let us look a little into this way of "reforming the party." In the Independent organization are two classes of persons—those who profess to have a sincere desire to abolish the abuses that have crept into the Republican party, and those who wish to "smash the party." It is acknowledged by all that the Independents are not strong enough to insure the election of any part of their ticket; that the only thing they can possibly accomplish is to effect the defeat of the Republican ticket. If the ticket is defeated, the Democratic ticket is elected, and the power of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is gone. The Republican party will then be in a minority, and being in a minority, it will in all probability stay in a minority for years to come. Where then will reform in the Republican party come in? There will be nothing left to reform. Offices given for political services, an abuse of which we have heard so much, won't be given to any Republican for any consideration. Civil Service Reform will be further beyond reach than ever. The old Democratic doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," will take the place of all talk of Civil Service Reform. If Democrats are better than Republicans, if their ideas of civil service are more agreeable to those Independent Republicans who have a sincere and earnest desire to purge the civil service of all corrupting influences, then it would be the part of wisdom to vote the Democratic ticket, and not halt midway between the two great parties. But there are no Republicans, Regulars or Independents, who believe that in the Democratic party is planted the seed of purification of American politics. As a party, it is not given to inaugurating any reform measures. It is a party that is under the supreme control of bosses, compared with whom "boss" Cameron is a saint. It is a party of corruption. It appeals to the prejudices of the ignorant and the tastes of the depraved in order to add to its strength. Why then should Republicans, who profess to abhor these things, deliberately and wilfully lend an aiding hand to place the party of such corrupting influences in power? Is it not better to bear the ills we have than fly to others more pernicious in every respect? We hope every Independent Republican will seriously contemplate these facts between now and election day, and when he votes will vote with an eye single to the best interests of the State.

Those who are in the Independent ranks for the determined purpose of aiding in the "smashing" of the party, cannot be considered as Republicans. They labor to destroy, not to purify. If they are honest in their work of annihilation, they should transfer their labors to the Democratic party. It is the organization that deserves to be annihilated. It is the party that is opposed to all measures of moral advancement. It is the party that cannot be reformed. Its composition will not permit of any such methods being inaugurated inside of its organization. Those who desire to do a good work in pulling down, should, therefore, spend their energies upon this party, which contents itself in blocking the way that leads to any progress in the political world.

Republicans, those who see great capabilities in the future for the party that has so grand a record of achievements in the past, will not falter in their duty. They have a ticket in the field whose personnel far exceeds that on any other ticket. It is composed of men whose records are clear, whose lives are without reproach, and whose aims have always been to serve their country and State to the best of their abilities. Their individual merits have been made known, and they need no further encomium. They deserve to be elected to the offices for which they have been nominated, and the people of Pennsylvania will, on Tuesday next, if they are awake to their own interests, and have the courage of their own convictions, return a substantial endorsement for the standard bearers of the party that has always been in the front rank of all political and moral reform.

DR. JOSEPH THOMAS FOR SENATOR.

In the overshadowing importance of the contest on the State ticket we have, perhaps, neglected to call sufficient attention to the supreme importance of electing Dr. Thomas to the State Senate from Bucks county. It is more than a compliment that he has already represented this old county, though belonging to the minority party, and it is with great satisfaction that we point to his record as a true independent, when called upon to bow the knee to the machine. Dr. Thomas is worthy of and should receive the united support of the whole Republican party, and if this is ungrudgingly given, he will be again returned to the Senate. [illegible] the upper end of the county that he will receive the votes of many Democrats, and added to the disaffection which exists among the Democracy at this end against Vandegrift, their party nominee, he should, and doubtless will, receive enough votes to melt away the usual county Democratic majority. Remember, Republicans, that the man returned from this county to the State Senate this election, will be called upon to vote for a successor to Don Cameron in the United State Senate. In this particular Dr. Thomas can be relied upon to vote against returning the "son of his father," and, therefore, all the Republicans of Bucks can confidently cast solid ballots for him.

VOTE FOR I. NEWTON EVANS.

We would earnestly call upon every Republican who reads this to be careful to put in his ballot for Dr. Evans for Congress. The Doctor has proven himself already as an earnest advocate of our protection system upon the floor of Congress. A gentleman of high personal character and ability, he deserves the support of the entire party. Every Republican can consistently vote for him, and we hope to see on the morning of the 8th that every Republican has done so.

—It is believed that the liquor interest, which aided so materially in giving Ohio to the Democrats, is now working to defeat several of the Republican candidates in Iowa. The *Des Moines Register* says that the evidences are indisputable that the distillers and brewers are pouring money into the State in behalf of the Democratic nominees. In this way they hope to revenge themselves upon the Republicans for the adoption of the prohibitory amendment and at the same time secure the election of Congressman favorable to the reduction of the internal revenue taxes upon whiskey. Colonel Henderson, secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and the party's candidate for Congress in the IIId Iowa District, is said to be one of the men marked for slaughter

—At a teachers' meeting recently held in this State Superintendent Luckey of the Pittsburg public schools opposed the use of the spelling-book. When a word stood by itself it was dead, he said; when put into a sentence it had life; and a spelling-book generally did more harm than good. He ridiculed the popular method of teaching elocution, and declared that pupils could deliver the speeches of Webster, Calhoun and Clay finely, but when asked to read a newspaper could not do so intelligently. He advocated the reading of newspapers in schools, and stated that in the Pittsburg public schools the geography was only a book of reference, the daily papers being the means by which geography was taught. Scholars thus associated places and events readily and were not likely to forget either.

—The Liquor League and its Democratic leaders in Indiana are reported to have concentrated their efforts upon securing control of the upper house of the Legislature in that State. The lower house it is believed will certainly be in favor of submitting the prohibitory amendment to the people, but if the Senate is against it its passage can be blocked. With this end in view tha League is supplying ample funds for the election of Democratic candidates in the doubtful Senatorial districts.

—A surprising amount of interest is shown in the question of Civil Service reform. Democratic candidates of Congress in doubtful districts are consumed with the desire to have the opportunity to show their zeal in furthering the movement. If the Congressmen chosen do not suddenly lose their interest in the reform after election it ought to be a prominent question in the next House.

IS THE TARIFF AN ISSUE?

BRISTOL, Oct. 28th, 1882.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I write to say that you misapprehend my remark about the tariff in the letter addressed to Mr. Grundy. I said to him that "this question has no place whatever in the contest." You construe this as applying to the strife between the two great political parties. But it simply and clearly refers to the two branches of the Republican party in our state. or it may even limit itself, if you choose, to the controversy begun by Mr. Grundy. The meaning of the word "contest" settles that. The dictionary defines it thus, under the first subdivision "strife of words, eager controversy; dispute; quarrel: difference."

The tariff has its proper place in the political arena, and its legitimate claim to recognition should never be ignored. But it is too frequently made to serve as a mere plaything for demagogues. It is too often treated as a convenient topic for vague and idle talk, by all sorts of political gossips. It seems to me that the anxiety of the Beaver men concerning it, is greatly out of proportion to their exertions in its behalf. It looks as though they were chiefly practicing the art of intimidating weak voters, and filling their minds with fear and misgiving. It is unmitigated folly to make a bugbear of the tariff and then to ring the alarm bell. Simon Cameron invented the deceptive business, and this fact excites suspicion in regard to the motive and the design. Those who are endowed with brains enough to do their own thinking will not be misled by the crafty politician. They can clearly perceive that this excessive anxiety is in reality a signal of distress.

The tariff is far too important for such periodic trifling. It demands and deserves wise and thoughtful treatment. If the managers of the Beaver campaign were to serve it with half the zeal they serve the 'machine'—if they were to direct their best energies towards securing the election of Republican congressmen, and for this purpose were to use judiciously the money they are spending to elect Beaver, they would give substantial proof that their solicitude is not mainly fictitious.

In regard to your inquiry in connection with the *Democrat* let me say a word. I am not responsible for any man's praise or blame. In this case it is probable that you are slightly astray. A candid expression of opinion does not necessarily imply praise.

J. K. WILDMAN.

The Independent Republican ticket has on it a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. All Republicans who vote for [illegible] date, subtract just that many votes from Mr. Brosius, the Republican nominee, thereby aiding to that extent the election of the Democratic nominee, Mr. Elliott. The Republican party, as a party, is a tariff party. The Democratic party, as a party, is a free trade party. If the Democratic party obtains a majority in the next House, they will elect a Democratic free trade speaker. Every Democrat from Pennsylvania, even though a protectionist, will vote for the caucus nominee. If Mr. Elliott is elected he will do it. The speaker will appoint a free trade chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in place of Judge Kelley, who now, as a strong protectionist, ably serves the interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Nation.

The Democrats have thus far made a net gain of five Congressmen. This leaves a Republican majority of two in the House, with next Tuesday's elections yet to come. The question of who shall be the Congressman-at-Large in this state therefore has a considerably large space in this contest. It may decide the complexion of the next House. It may give us all the evils of the free trade system, or it may secure to us the benefits that a sound protective tariff affords. If Beaver is elected, the Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large and the Republican congressional candidates in all close districts in Pennsylvania will also be elected. With Beaver defeated, and Brosius defeated, and the Republican nominees in the close districts defeated, our manufacturers, not having a tariff to protect their business, and unable to compete with the cheap labor of the old world, would be compelled to put out their fires, stop their looms and discharge their unemployed workmen. Where bustle and activity now exist, ruin and desolation would hereafter reign. The tariff therefore is emphatically a question which enters into this contest. It is a serious question upon which every voter should ponder. Neither prejudice nor fancied wrongs should be permitted to influence a voter's mind when this question which strikes at the very life of the industries of the state, is to be determined.

ARE THEY HONEST.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Recent issues of your valuable paper have contained no less than three communications from prominent members (in Bristol) of the anti-Republican party. One of these did me the honor especially to notice a short protest against the motives actuating their party which I contributed to your columns some weeks ago, in which I claimed them to be insincere. The six columns of space which you kindly allowed them to ventilate their notions in, not only fully substantiates my views as formerly expressed—but more—they actually show a determined purpose to destroy the Republican party in this state, more revengeful than comes from the lips of the Democrats themselves. And all the while they keep protesting they are Republicans, the only pure and undefiled! In addition to this we are informed that all the manhood, and a large proportion of the brains and respectability of the grand Republican party is in the movement to which they are allied. I have read of the three tailors of Tooley street who met and resolved "We the people." Further, and I refer to this with indignation, they have seized with unholy hands the sainted name of Garfield—dear to the whole people, but trebly dear to the party which honored and made him, and who had from his head and heart the fullest efforts of an unswerving fidelity and zeal. They have seized this sainted name and emblazoned it upon the mask they wear to catch the lukewarm and the unthinking. It matters not to the McClures, the McKees, the Stewarts and the Wolfes, and their followers, what the result of this political campaign is, so that the Republican party is defeated! If I withdraw the word insincere, Mr. Editor, as applied to them, it is to substitute another and that is, dishonest. Men of their vaunted intelligence know full well that upon the dominance of the Republican party in this state and nation rests all the hope of our future prosperity as a nation, with security for the past and the present. They know full well that were Garfield alive to-day, he would never give his name or have "stepped aside" from the ranks of the Republican party to join a party whose sole object is simply to defeat, disintegrate and destroy. He held the Republican party dear as the apple of his eye, and above all things earthly, desired its success, and yet these men "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," and call themselves Garfield Republicans! They know, and are acting with the full knowledge, that if their adherents are sufficiently numerous they will directly aid to place in power the Democratic party, the very soul of whose being is "the cohesive power of public plunder," and they would put this commonwealth and nation in the hands of that party in order that we shall be free from "every species of venality and corruption." Truly this is the bright jewel of consistency. If, my friends, you would be Garfield Republicans in deed and truth, do as he did in the Chicago convention, rally inside the party the opposition to that which is wrong in the party, and my word for it you will find as then, that the *whole party* will rally to your support. I know these anti-Republicans can not succeed in their anomalous efforts to create a reform in the party by going outside of it, and when they do not, then, I say, let them come in and with the aid of some of that common sense which is not always the result of "intelligence," "respectability," or even of "manhood," but inheres in the common people as well, who make no pretentious claims; then come in I say, and help us who remain, get rid of the "machine," its "bosses" or whatever else is wrong, so that instead of bickering about party we shall all rise once more to the higher level of patriots.

CHEDS.

BRISTOL, PA. Oct. 30, 1882.

John W. Wildman and Joshua Peirce:

In the GAZETTE of the 19th and 26th inst., you respectively replied to a com[illegible] others in the GAZETTE of the 12th inst.

If your efforts were for the purpose of answering, without answering, I give you credit with success.

In my criticism of the 12th, I attempted to lay before you our duty as Republicans for united and not divided efforts in this campaign; that your departure from party control, and setting up on your own account, was only harmful and destructive, and at the same time to point to you the way to correct the wrongs complained of in the methods of those entrusted with the detail of party management.

Mr. Wildman astonishes us with the information that they have not left the Republican party—only "stepped aside," to assert their "manhood," &c. Three hundred and fifty thousand answers on the 7th of November will say. You should have stood your ground and asserted your manhood in the house builded by your own hands, and not have gone out into the cold to starve, slamming the door behind you.

You also say the tariff can be no issue, &c.

So said General Hancock in 1880. I am well convinced it is good policy to oppose the advance of Democratic influence, no matter in how small a shape they present themselves; any footing is only the stepping stone to greater efforts.

You will allow me to agree with a great deal you say, including the voluminous campaign literature you so freely availed yourself of. What you desire to see improved and righted—the same is my desire, only I object when you ask me to cut off my head because of a headache, when I know it is only necessary to relieve the stomach of that which I have placed there through a depraved appetite. I am a party man, pure and simple. I believe no great advancement in civilization, from the primitive condition to the present, has been accomplished save through organization and co-operation. It is the motive power of the world; individual efforts avail but little. You say, "If our watchword must be 'party, right or wrong,' let it be coupled with the proviso, that when it is right, let it be kept right, and when wrong it shall be made right." Very good. I fully agree. And you go on to say, "If this cannot be done in one way, let us try another," &c. Here I object and must protest.

You and your co-laborers have never tried the one way—the proper way. You have always neglected your political duties. You have always assumed the ballot to be a privilege, and not a duty. You have never taken that interest in public affairs required of the citizen. Never attempted to educate those needing help and support in purer methods. In fact, all you have done has been to merely acquiesce and quietly submit to methods you are responsible for, and are now endeavoring to correct by the sacrifice of the supremacy of valuable principles.

You ask: "These reforms being near my heart, why not join you and cast my influence and vote that they may prevail." I will try to tell you. 1st. The Republican party, as an organization, embraces principles dear to the heart of every true lover of liberty and advancement—it is a party of ideas and reforms.

Conceived and born during my early youth, reaching manhood together, we have travelled on to middle life, not for one instant doubting its usefulness; and it never failed to grapple all questions as they came to the surface, and solve and protect issues as time has proven, to the best interest of our entire people.

Its record and achievements you can emblazon upon the banner of the mighty heavens, so that all can read, and you need not be ashamed of one line. When I reflect on the past, I feel there is not room for any sentiment but gratitude. When I consider the present and future, I can see there is much to be maintained and cared for; desiring, if it has infirmities, to bear with them, believing there is naught so evil but that it can be rectified within the organization, without destroying it.

2d. I would not leave a party of principles, as you say, "step aside to assert my manhood," to correct methods I could not approve.

I would stay just where I was not wanted, and by united and earnest work accomplish the desired result.

3d. It is rebellious. I did not approve of it in the Democratic party in 1861, I have not changed my mind since.

4th. I do not believe the originators and present leaders of your movement were actuated by pure reform desires. If they had been they never would have "stepped aside" to break down principles, with only a possible hope they can rebuild in two years hence.

5th. I believe Beaver elected, Cameronism will be undone; Beaver defeated, it will be more powerful than ever.

The more I consider this question the firmer I become convinced that you can be regarded in no other light than destructives, and I can but class you in degree with one attempting to interfere with my vested rights. I consider the movement so useless and so foolish that, if I had supreme control, I would set you down as the master does the unruly pupil, and the placing would be with that force you would fully comprehend my wishes.

Mr. Peirce, in the 3d paragraph of his favor to me, says

"You claim also that, that unnatural unrighteous thing termed 'bossism,' is necessary; that the untrained minds of the great populace don't know what is for their good, and they cannot be trusted to take care of their own interests: that our national prosperity is entirely due to the self-sacrificing efforts of those disinterested and public spirited men, who at the sacrifice of their private and personal affairs, year after year devote their entire time to the direction of public interests, contentedly accepting as remuneration therefor the crumbs that can be gathered from the public treasury and private pockets, and are ungraciously termed "spoils of office."

I really cannot comprehend where you get authority to credit me with such sentiments, I certainly never penned them, and do not now endorse them.

Upon these views you build a high castle in the air of the necessity for this revolutionary Independent movement.

You use very strong and positive language, and I blush to have you so uncompromisingly charge so much to the representatives of a party you and all are so much indebted to. You are ready to have the Republican party sink, and kick it to speed the going. I will judge no further.

W. H. GRUNDY.

SOLDIERS OPPOSING DAVIS.

A soldier, writing to the *Intelligencer*, gives the following twelve reasons why soldiers should not vote for General W. W. H. Davis for Congress in the 7th District:

1. Because while in the army as Colonel of the 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, the *Doylestown Democrat*, of which he was editor, published secession doctrine, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy, aided to prolong the war, and increasing the sacrifice of the lives of his command.

2. Because he opposed the right of soldiers to vote in the army, while now he claims those rights cannot be ignored by politicians or statesmen.

3. Because he opposed the organization of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Doylestown, and charged that it was a secret political organization and warned Democratic soldiers not to join it.

4. Because he has refused to sign applications for pensions or aid disabled soldiers, even of his own regiment, in obtaining the bounties granted by a generous government.

5. Because he opposed the election of General John W. Geary, a soldier, for Governor, in 1866 and 1869 and advocated the election of a civilian.

6. Because he opposed the election of General John F. Hartranft, a soldier, for Governor, in 1872 and 1875, and advocated the election of a civilian.

7. Because he opposed the election of General Henry M. Hoyt, a soldier, for Governor, in 1878, and advocated the election of a civilian.

8. Because he says in the Doylestown *Democrat* of October 5, of General James A. Garfield, a soldier: "Garfield occupies the attitude of a culprit without a defense, and his combined wrong-doings makes him a *liar*, a *perjurer* and a *bribe taker*."

9. Because he opposes the election of General James A. Beaver, a soldier, who lost a leg in the defense of his country in its greatest peril and advocates the election of one who did not serve his country.

10. Because he has invariably opposed the election or appointment of soldiers unless they accept the political heresies of his party.

11. Because in his letter of acceptance he says, "In me the ex-soldier will always have a friend. The claims of men who served the country in its greatest peril cannot be ignored by politicians or statesmen." These utterances are not in accord with his acts. And designed only to deceive honest soldiers—the act of the political demagogue and not of a patriot soldier.

12. Because he, like all other candidates for political favors, should be judged by his record and not accepted upon his promises.

—The real question of the hour is not abuses of political management, but that greater question, whether the unity and supremacy of this party shall be lost; whether it shall continue to live, the cherishing mother of true principles, or whether you shall shut the gates of mercy upon the people by transmitting the sceptre of power to a party ignorant of reform. Whether the party of Lincoln and Garfield shall continue its glorious cause until, with mission completed, it lays its matchless works at the feet of his only master, the people, depends upon a fraction of our own family.—MARRIOTT BROSIUS, *at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.*

—General Sherman, in a speech at Fort Leavenworth recently, told how, during his Atlanta campaign, he had his maps printed on muslin, so as not to tear in the wind, but he added that they soon became scarce, because they were so handy for handkerchiefs.

—The body of William Murray, of Gilberton, Schuylkill county, was found lying on the railroad badly mangled, one morning recently. It is supposed he laid down on the track while intoxicated.

THE COMING ISSUE.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a leading Republican administrative organ, in a recent editorial, with the above very significant heading, says:

"Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, is not discouraged by the whiskey and Democratic victory in Ohio. He is not dismayed by defeat. He announces that having made the fight for taxation of the liquor-traffic and Sunday closing of saloons, he will take no backward steps, but will 'fight it out on this line.' His determination will meet with the approbation of every intelligent, conscientious, and reputable citizen who is opposed to our city, State, and national governments being controlled by bar-rooms, corner-groceries, and slums. He is a bold statesman and a fearless political leader who has the courage of his convictions to say to the country, 'I propose to prevail upon the members of the Republican party to consider this question, which transcends all others—tariffs, civil service, sound currency, river and harbor improvements, taxation, anti-monopoly, etc., and what is the right thing to do the party will do it, although every farmer, manufacturer, merchant, gin-mill keeper, corner-grocery, whiskey drinker, and beer-guzzler in the whole country shall abandon the party and go over to the Democracy.' The issue Governor Foster proposes to press forward is not alone a temperance question. It is not a religious question. It is a moral, scientific, sanitary, and labor question—above all, it is an American question—a question as to whether an American observance that has grown into and become a part of our national life and national organization shall be uprooted and destroyed in the interest of men who desire to keep open saloons on Sunday, vend whiskey and lager beer, and desecrate the Sabbath. The issue which Governor Foster has resolved to fight out on the line laid down in Ohio is fast becoming a national question. It is taking root in nearly all the Southern States, and in many counties in North Carolina it has converted Democracy into a temperance party. It is the paramount and all-absorbing question in several of the Western States. Like the great anti-slavery movement twenty-five years ago, it is becoming more aggressive and pronounced than all the other questions before the American people. It took many years for the courageous and reviled anti-slavery missionaries, who held meetings at the risk of their lives in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, to educate the people and to infuse a moral sentiment into their consciences in regard to the barbarism of slavery. The seed planted was irrigated with the blood of Garrison, Lovejoy, Torrey, and many others, and finally brought forth abundant fruit.

"This Ohio issue contains in it the elements of revolution. It is 'irrepressible.' Behind the only political revolutions we have had in this country was a moral sentiment which appealed to the conscience of every intelligent man and woman in the land. There can never be a revolution in tariffs, civil service, and currency, because they are without sentiment. They do not touch the conscience. The leading pulpits of the Northern States and many of the prominent professors of universities and colleges were avowed believers in the divine right of slavery, and denounced the picket guard of anti-slavery men as miscreants, 'bent on depriving the South of its rights and property.' The hidebound leaders of the old Whig party, North and South, in vain sought to baffle the new movement by compromises. The sagacious men of the party saw the coming storm and trimmed their sails accordingly. It was too late: the storm came in 1852 and swept down the gallant old Scott and for ever wrecked the grand old Whig party. Seward early saw the small cloud growing larger and endevored to persuade the Whigs to prepare for it, as Governor Foster is now doing in Ohio. Slavery had her repeated triumphs, year after year, leaving the Whigs in a small minority in Congress and almost helpless in every State Legislature. Slavery and Democracy carried everything with a high hand, as whiskey and Democracy will when they secure power. It was a labor of patience and perseverance to educate the people. It took twenty years. It may take as long on the whiskey question, but it will come. Finally the conscience of the North was moved and the revolution was commenced, and the result was the wiping out of slavery. The curse of alcohol is a blight and a curse more degrading and debasing than the curse of slavery or polygamy. Have the leaders of the Republican party the foresight to see the dangers ahead? Have they the courage to meet the 'irrepressible' issue, or will they wait to be wrecked and ruined like the old Whig party?"

—Rev. Dr. Scudder, who goes from Brooklyn, to take charge of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, was one of the first men that opened the eyes of the average American to the wonderful keenness and clearness of the Hindoo mind. His lectures, twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, were little less than a revelation to many who had thought of the heathen as synonymous with savages. The doctor pointed out that the missionary often got the worst of the argument, though his gospel was a very good one.

—Nearly three weeks ago Mary Gibson, of Towanda, was shot and painfully injured by her jealous lover. A few days since she was taken to the jail and united to him in marriage.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

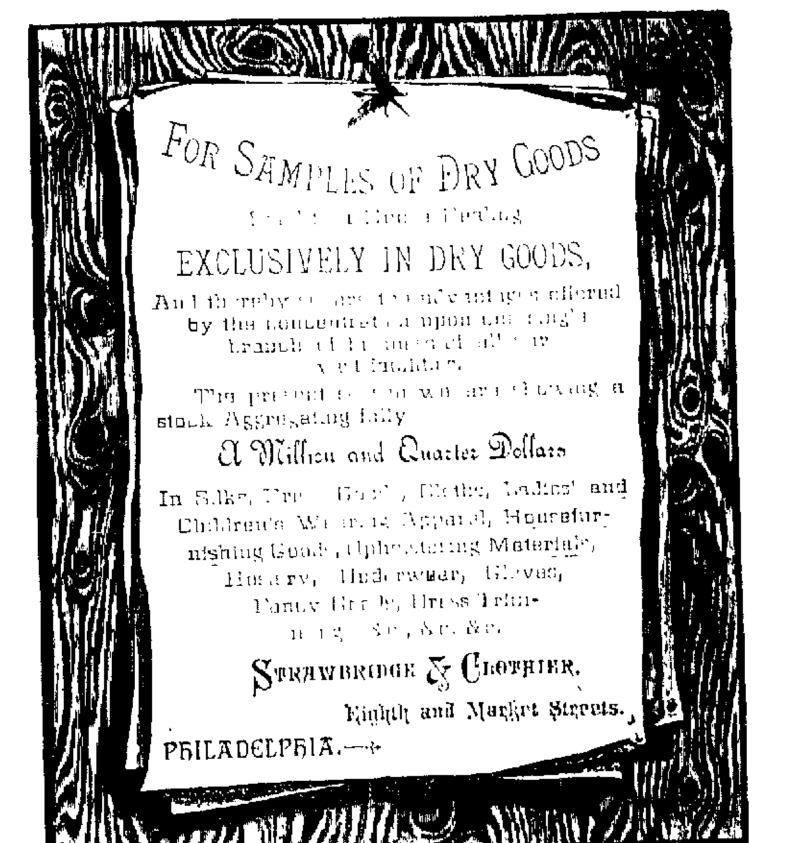
—The Bessemer Mill at Steelton on Monday night made sixty-four heats, the largest run ever made.

"Great Benefit."

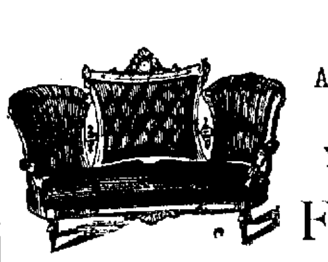
Providence, Pa., Sept. 12, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.; *Sirs*—My wife has derived great benefit by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for disordered liver. THOMAS DEACLE.

MISCELLANEOUS



"BUCKS COUNTIANS ABROAD."



After viewing the OLD Styles at the BI-CENTENNIAL,
You should see the NEW Styles of
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.,
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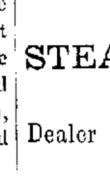
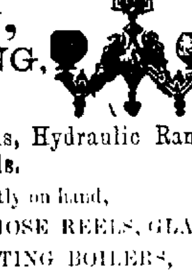

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NO. 16 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.,
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STEAM AND GAS PIPE FITTING,
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REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,
GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,
GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS.
Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices. REFERENCES—C. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion.
☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

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JUST BEFORE HEAVY GOODS BECOME A NECESSITY YOU WILL FIND IT QUITE EXPEDIENT TO USE A
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OUR PREPARATIONS FOR SUCH A WANT HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVE, AND WE CAN SUPPLY EVERY GRADE, QUALITY AND PRICE, TO SUIT THE TASTE OF EVERY MIND.
A. C. YATES & CO.,
LEDGER BUILDING, CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

"ALL READY."
Our customers who read this will please notice that we are now all ready for the fall and winter trade—all through the store they will find the assortment good and prices as low as the cash can bring them. To itemize would hardly be worth while, as the stock is so varied, comprising almost anything and everything needed in the
Dry Goods or Staple Notion Line
For a personal or housefurnishing outfit.
WE ASK FOR A CHANCE TO SHOW THEM.
WE THINK THE ADVANTAGE WILL BE MUTUAL.
WE PROPOSE GIVING FULL VALUE FOR PRICE.
WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH.
When next in our city please give us a call at the old location, where we have been selling Dry Goods since 1866.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 North Second St., above Noble, Philadelphia.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.
PIANO STYLE 3½ Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.
☞ Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00
Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, $295, for 60 days only. This is now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.
This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented. Several other special Bargains. Pianos, $160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.
SHEET MUSIC at one third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp.
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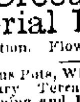
BULBS,  BULBS,
FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcisses, and Crown Imperial Bulbs, &c.,
Requiring very little care in cultivation. Flower in April. Orders filled per mail or express.
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D. LANDRETH & SONS,
Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, between Market and Chestnut, and S. W. Corner of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Catalogues, wholesale and retail, free upon application.

American Watch and Clock Depot,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES.
Look at some of the Prices.
LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $32, GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $30. Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12; One day Clocks $1.00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 up.
A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains. Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles. Repairing of all kinds done in a skillful manner.
S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.
P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented.

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HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
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THE HOUSE, PRACTICE AND OFFICE FIXTURES of a retiring Dentist. A fortune to the right kind of man. Address DR. G. W. ADAMS, Bristol, Pa.

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A GOOD BUILDING LOT on the north side of Washington street, between Pond and Wood, 25 by 100 feet. For particulars, address
WILLIAM MINNICK,
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Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, November 2, 1882.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York.—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 15 P. M. Closes 6 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

Philadelphia.—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M. and 4 00, 5 00 and 8 00 P. M. Closes 5 15 and 10 25 A. M., 2 50 and 6 30 P. M.

Doylestown, Newtown, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

Oxford Valley, Fallsington and Emilie.—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

Beverly, Edgewater, Penn Valley and Morrisville.—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 7 15 A. M.

Trenton.—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 7 00 P. M. Closes 6 00 A. M., and 1 30 and 6 40 P. M.

Western.—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6 40.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.—For Kensington Depot 6 51, 7 21, 8 41, and 9 41 A. M., 12 51, 3 21, 4 11, 6 16 and 7 31 P. M. Sundays—12 51, 5 21 P. M.

For Broad Street Station—2 46, 5 25, 6 30, 8 31, 7 23, 7 50, 8 21, 9 41, 10 47 A. M., 12 51, 1 33, 3 01, 3 21, 4 11, 6 10, 7 04, 7 31, 7 54, 11 18 P. M. Sundays—2 46, 9 00 A. M., 12 25, 5 21, 7 04, 7 15, 9 28 P. M.

From Philadelphia.—From Kensington Depot 6 55, 7 40, 8 40, 10 30 A. M., 2 10, 3 45, 4 35, 5 45, and 8 15 P. M. Sundays 9 00 A. M., 2 15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station—12 01 Night, 6 15, 6 30, 7 32, 8 30, 9 35, 11 00 A. M., 12 01 Noon, 2 00, 3 25, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 35, 7 20, 8 00, and 8 45 P. M. Sundays—7 45, 8 50 and 8 45 A. M., 2 00, 6 00, 6 30 and 8 00 P. M.

For Trenton—12 54, 7 28, 8 22, 9 16, 11 00, 11 44 A. M., 12 44, 1 01, 4 19, 5 17, 5 36, 6 27, 6 43, 7 20, 8 36, 9 11 P. M. Sundays—1 16, 9 49 A. M., 1 00 P. M.

From Trenton—2 25, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 20, 10 28 A. M., 12 00, 1 15, 2 48, 3 00, 3 50, 5 51, 6 47, 7 10, 9 05, P. M. Sundays—12 01, 5 00, 5 47, 10 37 P. M.

For New York—1 34, 7 28, 9 16, 11 44 A. M., 2 36, 4 19, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—1 16 A. M.

From New York—12 00, 8 00, 11 30 A. M., 1 00, 5 00, 7 00, 8 45 P. M. Sundays—10 00 A. M., 4 00 and 7 00 P. M., and 12 00 night.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

Columbia.—For Philadelphia, 7 30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2 00 P. M.

Twilight.—For Philadelphia, 3 P. M. From Philadelphia, 12 noon.

Gem.—For Philadelphia, 8 00 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3 P. M. For Bordentown, 5 P. M.

For the Time Table of the Edwin Forrest see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

—Vote early. Frequently votes are lost on account of delay.

—The "Columbia" now makes but one trip a day to Philadelphia.

—On Friday evening last, the first of a series of sociables was held in Washington Hall.

—Jonathan Vannote, of Philadelphia, will address the citizens of Langhorne on Friday evening.

—The Street Committee have ordered two more boat loads of broken limestone to be put on Pond street.

—Rev. Levi G. Beck will on next Sunday evening preach a sermon to the young people. All are invited.

—A number of Republicans of this section will go to Yardleyville to-day to hear Gen. Beaver speak at that place.

—Mr. K. Sykes, bridge contractor of Philadelphia, was killed at Yardleyville on the afternoon of Oct. 27, by a tree falling upon him.

—The division of Sons of Temperance recently organized in Bristol, have rented the Lodge room over Cabeen's hall, and meet every Tuesday evening.

—After Monday next the "Twilight" will make but one trip a day, leaving Chestnut street wharf at 12 o'clock M., and returning leave Bristol at 3 o'clock P. M.

—G. G. Rose, of Newportville, the carriage maker, has furnished one of the handsomest extension tops Pheatons that we have ever seen. It is of the latest pattern.

—On Monday the jury awarded to Henry J. Shoemaker, of Tullytown, $800 for about one and a half acres of land in that village, taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad for their additional tracks.

—Mr. Coleman, the veteran correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* was in Bristol yesterday getting the facts concerning our industrial establishments to be embodied in an article in that paper.

—A large audience assembled at Cabeen's Hall, last Saturday night, to hear Isaiah C. Wears, the colored orator, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wears is a staunch Republican, and gave good reasons why every one should support Beaver and the whole ticket.

—The Republican meeting to-night at Cabeen's Hall will be addressed by B. F. Eshelman, of Lancaster county, and Col. Frank A. Burr, one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Press*. They are both said to be good speakers and should be heard by a large audience.

—Testimony was to have been taken in Bristol on Tuesday in the Swift will case. The attempt to set aside the will was however abandoned, it being found that no evidence could be obtained, showing that Robert Swift was insane at the time of making the will, the will being made over ten years ago.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, November 1st. Michael Brennan, Lizzie H. Johnson, F. Kregar, Robert E. Levit, Kate Montague, Jose de Mideiro, W. Phares. Postals. James Dever, Chas. E. Dillworth, Annie Krivers, John Lanning, Capt. Wm. Lindle, John Wilson, care of John Patton.

—Hon. George Lear, of Doylestown, stood before an audience, composed fully three-fourths of Democrats, in Cabeen's Hall on Monday night, and there attempted to explain that, which he don't know, just where George Lear stands at this political juncture. The best that can be said of the effort, was that it was weak, pointless and ineffective, and drew forth the almost unanimous expression of those present, that it would have been better for Mr. Lear not to have spoken in Bristol at all.

—Harvey Bailey, who lives with Jared Hellings, met with a curious accident last Monday night. The cellar door near the entrance of Cabeen's Hall was thoughtlessly left open, and Mr. Bailey, who was on his way to attend a meeting in the hall, fell down the cellar steps, breaking a bone of one of his legs near the ankle, and cutting a long deep gash in his head, which penetrated to the skull. He was picked up and Dr. Groom was summoned, who rendered the necessary surgical assistance the case demanded.

—George Fox was accidentally killed at Corry, recently. The day previous he told his wife that he had had a dream in which he saw himself killed.

In and Around the County

—All the steamboats were delayed on Tuesday owing to the dense fog on the river.

—Woodcock shooting is in order until December 15th, if you can find any to shoot.

—Henry K. Weand, Esq., of Norristown, will speak at New Hope on Friday evening.

—Buckwheat cakes and sausage are in season. The crop of buckwheat is just middling this year.

—The woods are full of gunners. They report rabbits and other seasonable game very scarce.

—The protracted meetings held in the Bensalem M. E. Church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harvey are very successful.

—The young men of Newportville, hold their second Hop of the season at Union Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 15th. Seddon will furnish the music.

—Chestnuts, hickory nuts, shelbarks and walnuts are said to be plenty and some of our lads have gathered an abundant supply for the winter.

—The Neshaminy M. E. Church will be re-opened on Sunday, Nov. 12. Prominent speakers and good singing are included in the programme.

—Mr. Hartley is expected to return to Newportville shortly and take charge of the Grammer school. Consequently the children are happy as he is a great favorite among his scholars.

—The Republican meeting held at Newtown, on Tuesday evening, was largely attended. Addresses were made by W. T. Davies, Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Mahlon B. Chance, of Ohio.

A Preventive of Diphtheria.—A Connecticut physician sends the following to the New York *Tribune*. It is self explanatory. In view of the great increase in the number of fatal cases of scarlatina and diphtheria I wish you would publish the results of the use of a preventive against the contagion of these diseases. During the four years past I have used it, and in forty well-marked cases of diphtheria, where 140 persons were exposed to the contagion, not a single case has been reported to me. I use one drachm of Monsel's salt, or the sub-sulphate of iron, eight ounces cold water, adding plenty of sugar, simply to overcome the taste of the iron. Of this solution I gave from two to eight teaspoonfuls each day according to the proximity of the disease. As it has proved so efficacious in my hands I am anxious to have it generally tested.

—The first production of Johann Strauss' latest spectacular opera, "Merry War," will be given at Birch's Opera House, next Saturday evening, November 4th, by J. H. Haverly's Opera Company, who have just closed a long run of "Merry War" in New York, of five months at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre. The Company is a very large one, with sixty people, and a chorus of forty voices, also a military band, which is introduced in the first and third acts. The costumes are rich and elaborate, and as Mr. Haverly never does anything by the halves it is safe to predict that "Merry War" will be brought out in a manner that will surpass anything heretofore presented in the way of spectacular or comic operas. The company is on their way to Philadelphia, where they open at Haverly's Opera House, on Monday evening. The ferry boat will run free.

—A surgeon in the Navy who has witnessed a number of aquatic displays in different portions of the world during the past twenty years, says that he never saw one to equal that on the Delaware last week, in front of the City. About one hundred gaily dressed vessels carrying some 30,000 people, formed in procession opposite League Island, and escorted the "Welcome" to Dock street wharf, where it was saluted with the cannon of the Government squadron, the discharge of guns from numerous small boats and the shrieking of fifty steam whistles in the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators on shore, altogether forming a scene seldom ever before witnessed.

—In Williamsport the new postal boxes on the streets have been made instruments of sport by the boys. Dirt, leaves and other unbecoming matter have been put into them, to the annoyance of the officials, and the Postmaster has offered a reward of $10 for information that will lead to the conviction of the vandals guilty of the act.

—We call upon every Republican voter to be sure to vote for Brosius and Evans for Congress, and Dr. Thomas for the state senate. Here are three upon whom all differences can satisfactorily rest. The Protective Tariff in Congress and anti-Cameron in the state Legislature.

—The Philadelphia street railroad companies, roused by the complaints of passengers, have undertaken to prohibit smoking on cars. Smokers are not tolerated even on the front platforms. A similar reform is being enforced at Chicago.

—The Lebanon Dime Savings Bank, which recently was robbed of $30,000 by an assault upon Cashier Rise, has replaced the sum by an assessment upon the stockholders. The amount was $5,000 more than the capital stock.

—The ground and foundation walls of the new Reading Hospital have cost $10,000. It is estimated that $25,000 more will be necessary to complete the work.

—Bishop Simpson will preside over the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, which will meet at Chambersburg March 14, 1883.

—A York county fruit grower marketed second growth strawberries the other day.

—Mrs. Thomas Joint, of Wilkesbarre, while under the influence of liquor, jumped from a third story window and was killed.

—Frederick Sim, a tinner, was struck and killed by a train near McKeesport.

GEN. DAVIS'S SPEECH IN BRISTOL.

General W. W. H. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, made a speech to the Democracy in Cabeen's Hall last Friday evening. On that occasion he took the pains to deny three of the twelve reasons given by a soldier why all soldiers should not vote for him. He tacitly admitted the remaining nine to be true. The three statements he denies are that he opposed the amendment to the State constitution giving soldiers a right to vote in the field, that he opposed the formation of a Grand Army Post at Doylestown, and that he refused to sign applications of wounded soldiers of his own regiment for pensions. On these three points he raises a question of veracity between himself and his assailant which all persons interested will have to decide for themselves. As he did not attempt to deny, palliate or justify the remaining charges, every soldier, admitting the truth of the General's denial, can decide for himself whether they are sufficient to warrant him in casting his ballot against him.

The General also informed his audience that he was not running for office as a party man. When it is taken into consideration that the *Democrat* is one of the rankest Democrat papers in the state, a paper that bestowed upon General Garfield, a brother soldier, the vilest and most opprobrious epithets, it is almost beyond belief that its editor and proprietor is prepared to sink his early training, his prejudices and his intense hate of Republicanism for the purpose of gaining enough votes from the Republican party to seat him in the next Congress. It cannot be so. General Davis in Congress would be as strong a Democrat as he is out of it, and all of his talk about not acting in conjunction with his party is purely a "figment of the brain." Republican voters cannot be caught by any such astounding assertions.

In conclusion the General told a little anecdote considerably "off color," the application of which was not apparent to any of the audience, and then gave place to Mr. Sowden, of Allentown.

—The November number of Frank Leslie's *Popular Monthly* affords evidence of the fact, that this is the "most comprehensive, interesting and cheapest magazine published." the 128 quarto pages are crowded with delightful and instructive reading and fine artistic embellishments. The colored frontispiece, "Teasing," by William A. Shade, is a perfect gem. "How to Decide if a Man is Insane, and How to Treat Him if He is." "Colonel Daps and Tobacco," by Frederick Daniel. "The Lord of the World," by William Simpson. "The History of Kissing" and "The Land of Peri" are among the prominent illustrated articles, and replete with interest and information. The department of fiction embraces a continuation of Caldor's "A Whited Sepulchre," and short stories by Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Julius Chambers and other popular writers. There are several admirable sketches and poems of considerable merit, most of them beautifully illustrated. There is also an abundant and most interesting miscellany. The price of a number is only 25 cents; or $3 per annum, $1.50 for six months and $1 for five months, sent postpaid. Address Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

—The Kentucky troops detailed by Governor Blackburn to escort Neal and Craft, the Ashland murderers, from Catlettsburg to Lexington, endeavored to perform that duty on Wednesday. Citizens of Ashland proceeded to Catlettsburg and demanded the prisoners of Major Allen, who commanded the troops. The demand was refused, and a collision was barely avoided at that time. The troops with the prisoners went on board a boat to proceed on their way, and the citizens returned to Ashland, reaching there before the boat did. Some foolhardy young men endeavored to intercept the boat, going out in a ferryboat, and so brought on a catastrophe. The troops opened fire on the ferryboat and on the crowd on shore. The consequences were shocking. Twenty-nine persons are known to have been killed or wounded. It is said that the persons on shore did not fire a shot.

—The Sultan appears to have taken a great fancy to our Minister, General Wallace. He invites him frequently to state and social dinners, is closeted with him, consults him, and when, a few days ago, the General mentioned his intention of traveling a month or two in Syria, the Sultan asked him, as a personal favor, to defer his journey, which he did.

—The English brewers are beginning the manufacture of soda water, lemonade and the other aerated beverages which are now consumed in such immense quantities, the object being to supply their houses with temperance drinks, and, at least, in part recoup themselves for the falling off in demand for intoxicants caused by the efforts of the temperance people.

—It is rumored in Atlanta, Ga., that Senator Brown will soon resign his seat. His distressing cough has, it is said, returned with the approach of cold weather, and he does not dare spend another winter in Washington.

—Charles Gillespie, for thirty a member of the city council of Lancaster, died in that city on Tuesday at the age of 91 years.

—The railroads carried a million persons into Philadelphia during the week of the Penn celebration; but trade was almost at a standstill, neither visitors nor residents buying much while the show was going on. The hotels and theatres made money out of the crowds, and the merchants lost heavily.

☞By contracting a severe Cough and Cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep to the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous.
EDW. W. CLAYTON, Waverly, Md.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

A MOTHER KILLS HER THREE CHILDREN AND HERSELF.

Mrs. Seguin, aged 36, the wife of Dr. Edward A. Seguin, a noted specialist of diseases of the brain, shot and killed her three young children on Tuesday afternoon, and then killed herself, at No. 41 West Twentieth street. There is no other cause known for the terrible tragedy than insanity in the mother. The children were Edward D., 6 years. John Van Duyn, aged 5, and Jeannette, aged 4 years. They were all shot through the head and instantly killed. The mother's death was as sudden and probably as painless, as theirs.

The frightful feature of the tragedy is the manner of the murder. Mrs. Seguin took the children to an empty spare-room at the top of a five-story house, in the absence of her husband and when the servants were engaged in the basement, and locked herself in with them. The servants believed that they had gone out for a walk. What happened in the room will never be known; but when Dr. Amidon, Mrs. Seguin's brother, called at five o'clock, and, with his suspicion aroused by the long absence of the family, made a search of the house, mother and children were found dead, all shot through the head. The children's hands were tied behind their backs with whipcord; they were blindfolded with handkerchiefs, and, from all appearances, they must have been shot while playing blind man's buff with their destroyer. They had been dead for at least an hour and a half, and were quite cold. Three pistols were found in the room, all of large calibre, and all had been used.

It is evident that Mrs. Seguin had been despondent from physical causes for some time, but she had shown no symptoms of insanity. She was a small, slim woman of nervous temperament. Her domestic life was very happy, and there was no family trouble. Dr. Seguin returned home about seven o'clock, and, upon hearing the dreadful news, was utterly prostrated. He is in a state of mental distress and under the care of a physician. His wife was the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. The couple moved in the best society. The family occupied a five-story brown-stone house, elegantly furnished. The three servants in the house noticed during the day that Mrs. Seguin was moody. She had for several weeks been in a condition which her brother, Dr. Amidon, termed "the blues."

—A fire broke out on Monday afternoon, in the Park Theatre, New York, where Mrs. Langtry was to appear that night for the first time in this country. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the building was totally destroyed. John Leo, stage carpenter, was burned to death. His body was found yesterday afternoon burned to a crisp. The loss of the manager, Henry E. Abbey, in scenery, costumes and properties, amounts to $100,000. His insurance was only $10,500. The fire extended to several adjacent buildings. The total loss is estimated at $191,000. Mr. Abbey has arranged that Mrs. Langtry shall appear next Monday evening at the Grand Opera House.

—Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President, has leased for three years a residence in Richmond, Va., where she will spend her winters.

Skinny Men.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

☞The Luberg Chair, a valuable invention. Over fifty changes. See advertisement.

—Johnstown is to have a telephone exchange.

☞Notwithstanding the bustle and noise of the Bi-centennial, Lowden's are at the same old stand, 32 Mill street, where they are selling all kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes, and Men's, Boys' and Youths' boots and shoes at lowest cash prices.

☞How to Make Home Happy.—Thousands of persons of either sex are studying the surest and best method of making home happy. Some people make home happy by staying away from it, but they are of the disagreeable sort whose presence always throws a pall upon all who catch a glimpse of their scowling faces. An excellent way to add to the happiness of home is to go to the meat store of Messrs. Fenton & Stackhouse on Mill street, near Cedar, and buy one of their superb roasts or choice steaks. This with some scrapple or sausage of their own manufacture will brighten the eyes and give a healthy color to the cheeks of every member of the home circle. Try it and be convinced.

MARRIED.

MUNCEY—BAILEY.—On Thursday, October 26, 1882, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. S. Cook, Daniel Muncey, Esq., editor of the Tacony *New Era* and Miss Bessie A., daughter of Mr. T. Barclay Bailey, of Bristol, Pa.

CASTOR—BAILEY.—October 23d, 1882, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William F. Bailey, Bristol, Pa., by Rev. F. P. Harvey, Howard P. Castor of Tacony and Letitia S. Bailey.

FRAKE—JOYCE.—At his residence in Morrisville, June 22d, 1882, by Rev. M. L. Hofford, Andrew K. Joyce and Miss Annie Frake, both of Bristol.

WOOLSEY—LOVETT.—At the residence of the bride, Penns Manor, October 25th, 1882, by Rev. M. L. Hofford, Harry Woolsey and Miss Ida Lovett, daughter of Edward Lovett, Esq. All of Penns Manor.

DIED.

COMLY.—In Philadelphia, October 28th, Dr. Isaac Comly, in the 73d year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPUBLICANS COME OUT TO THE MEETING!

B. FRANK ESHELMAN, ESQ.,
OF LANCASTER COUNTY,
and
COL. FRANK A. BURR,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS,
Will address the citizens of Bristol and vicinity,
THIS EVENING,
NOVEMBER 2d, at 8 o'clock,
At Cabeen's Hall, Bristol.

ALL ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.
By order of the Republican Executive Committee.
B. F. GILKESON, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER & CONARD.
Our second importation of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, HAVELOCKS and ULSTERS has just arrived. Better, prettier, or more stylish wraps we know not how to get.
Our buyer made a special trip to Berlin for them, and had a good supply of the most dressy and durable garments made to his order.
All that money and the know-how can do we have done, and feel that the assortment is complete. It embraces a great variety of SACKS, HAVELOCKS AND ULSTERS, in sizes from four to sixteen years, while for the VERY LITTLE ONES, from one to five years, we have THE NEATEST COATS imaginable, both plain and plush, trimmed in navy-blue, scarlet, garnet and two shades of brown. Then we have an ALL-PLUSH GARMENT, which is a real beauty. It is agreeable to tell you that we know you will find prices all reasonable, and we believe lower than you will expect.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' WRAPS.
Never have we had one-fifth the quantity—never anywhere near the variety—and never anything like the demand.
One thing is certain, they are the very best we could find the world over, and all unnecessary profits are dispensed with.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

JERSEY WAISTS AND JACKETS, elastic, stylish and neat fitting. A very large assortment, all of our own importation.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLENTY OF BARGAINS in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS, very much below regular prices, because they are either last season's style, or things that are slow and don't pay to keep.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SILKS now occupy the entire south end of the store. Like the little family in the shoe, they are somewhat crowded. Standard qualities are so numerous—Blacks, Whites and Colors—and new things keep coming. The elegant Brocades on corded grounds, known as VELOUR CRYSTALS, are there in all the rich colorings, while the plain corded silks (GROS D'ECOSSE) are displayed in both Blacks and Colors.
The PHILADELPHIA SILK MARKET is always full of novelties, and famous for its special offerings. Never were they more plentiful than now.
LYONS BLACK SILK, made for use and warranted to wear, $1 25 to $4 50.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, 75c. to $1 75.
WATERED SILKS, $1 00.
GOLD MEDAL AMERICAN SILKS, warranted to wear, 89c. to $2 00.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES are more beautiful than ever—more varied and more abundant. They adjoin Silks, but are elbowing their way down the east side for more room. The very latest novelty is an ottoman cord with plush crescent and round dots sprinkled thickly over it. Then a Corded Silk crossed with broad velvet stripes and Striped Velvets in other styles. Also, Plain Velvets in great variety, &c.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESS GOODS.
Unbroken lines of the very finest and most artistic foreign fabrics—all the selections of our own buyer, with some exclusive styles made to our order.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIMMINGS.
Of new things in Trimmings, we have the most "taking" seen by our buyer in Paris, in Berlin, in his whole European tour.
BEAUTIFUL BRAIDS. Soutache, Tubular, Diamond, Diagonal, Hercules, &c.
NOVELTY BUTTONS. Very many unique styles. The "Wheel," Open-work Metallic, Buttons with Diamond Points, &c.
Silks, Cotton, Needles, Pins, &c.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
We have a larger stock of Boys' Clothing than ever before—quite double the quantity. A very much larger variety of fabrics and a larger range of prices.
KILT SUITS from $3 50 to $12 50.
PLUSH TRIMMED OVERCOATS, $6 50 to $21.
Some very nobby ones at $8 50, $9 50 and $10 70.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, 4 to 12 years, $2 50 to $13 50.
OVERCOATS FOR LARGE BOYS, $5 to $16 50.
TWO-PIECE SUITS, For Little Boys, $3 70, $4 70, $5 00, $6 50 and up to $14 00.
LONG PANT SUITS, $5 00 to $13 50.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Our cosy salesroom is packed with it—the very finest as well as the plainest—always at close prices, with now and then a special bargain like our NINETY-NINE CENT Night-Dress, which is hard to equal. Every garment is well represented in a quiet nook, where there are none but lady attendants.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH & MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHAWLS.—All kinds, for all weathers—Blankets, Beavers, Himalayan, Paisleys, French Indias, or Valley Cashmeres. A large assortment and the lowest prices.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' GLOVES.
The favorite MOUSQUETAIRES and Foster Fastening in all the best makes.
CASTOR BEAVER MOUSQUETAIRES, six-button length, with two buttons at wrist, tan and slate colors, $1 25.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S MOUSQUETAIRES.
The cutest of cases for tiny fingers are our little Mousquetaires. Six Button lengths, with two buttons at wrist.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUTLINE WORK.
TIDIES AND SPLASHES in odd and original pen drawings.
BUREAU PIECES of Zulu cloth, two yards long, in new and pretty designs.
HANDSOME TABLE COVERS. Momie and Zulu cloth, ornamented with humorous pictures from Pickwick and other sources, &c., &c.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
☞**GRAND TRIUMPH!**
REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS,
Regardless of party principles are joining the vast throng!!!

Thousands of voters, and those who have never voted before are rushing to join the standard and enrol themselves in the ranks of the vast army who obtain their supplies at
WOOD'S Cash Clothing Store.
JUST READ THE NEW FALL PRICE LIST.

Men's and boy's whole suits of underwear, 50 cents. Men's working pants, 65 cts; good second best pants, $1 25, custom made working shoes, warranted all leather, $1 30, fine brass nailed gaiters, $1 15, heavy boots, good make, $2 50, good soft hats for men, 50 cents, for boys, 25 cents, good caps 25 and 40 cents, extra heavy and good chinchilla caps, 50 cents, splendid knit jackets, $1. fine satin neckties, 12 cents.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND NECKTIES
Cheaper than anywhere in the city
WOOD'S CASH CLOTHING STORE, BRISTOL, PA.

Full stock of Red Knit Underwear at 25 per cent. less than usual price.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA.

ESTATE NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MATHEW GLENNON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
HONORA GLENNON, Bristol, Pa.,
LOUGHLIN McEVOY, 119 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Executors.
Or to B. F. GILKESON, their Attorney.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.'S STOCK
Taken for Houses and Lots, by SAMUEL SWAIN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

You can Save Money
BY BUYING
CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY,
PLATED-WARE,
LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, OIL FIXTURES,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
AT
T. & E. F. DIGNAN & CO.'S,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
148 Perry Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Call and examine our Goods and prices. We do not harrass customers to buy.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PRICES GUARANTEED.

WE WILL MEET ALL PRICES AND SELL AT TEN PER CENT. BETTER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

If you will give us a call you will find this is no advertising humbug, but a reality.

REMEMBER YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY.

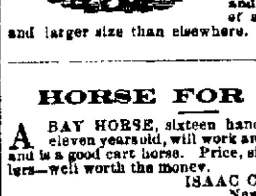
CALL AND SEE US FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that
BARWIS,
The "Nobby" Tailor,
Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.
129 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

To Our Bucks County Friends.
THE PLACE TO GET
NOBBY CLOTHING
IN STYLE, FIT, GOODS AND FINISH,
IS AT
JOHN B. BRENNAN'S
ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 143 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

Enlargement!
Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.
OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*
OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.
FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.
LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c per dozen, also to $4.
TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.
CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.
WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.
HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.
BAUMGARTNER & TINDALL,
17 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
"NEW YORK STORE."

Don't you Buy a Parlor Stove
UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN
THE OPERA,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STOVE IN THE COUNTY.
Also, a full line of
PARLOR, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES,
either portable or to wall in.
Roofing and Spouting done on the best possible terms for cash.
All kinds of Repairing attended to promptly. All work warranted.
T. BARNARD.
N. E. Corner Radcliffe and Market Streets,
Opposite Post Office, Bristol, Pa.



C. F. MERTZ,
BAKER,
Corner Washington and Pond Streets, has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies, also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere. Give him a call.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, eleven years old, will work anywhere, and is a good cart horse. Price, sixty dollars—well worth the money.
ISAAC C. FETTER, Newportville Mills, Bucks County, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. Wesley Wright's,
WEST OF CANAL BRIDGE,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

FALL OPENING OF
FINE DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.
Quite as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia for the same quality.

FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES.
FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES.
A variety of grades ranging in price from 45c. to $1 per yard. Quality of fabric and color not to be surpassed.

A large variety of
ALL WOOL SUITINGS,
Comprising some of the latest novelties in colorings, from 25c. per yard to $1 25.

FINE CASHMERES, in colors.
Both all wool and part wool, in low price and higher price we have about all the shades that can be obtained, at prices that compete with city trade.

Of the low price DRESS GOODS,
At about 12½ cents to 16 cents per yard we have our usual large assortment, which we are always pleased to exhibit.

OF KID GLOVES.
I have just made a large purchase comprising some of the latest things in that line, in Mosquitaire and Lace, in dark colorings and opera shades, in both dressed and undressed kid.

Fall and Winter Underwear
Fall and Winter Underwear.
In all grades from medium to good. We keep none in the very low grades that will not give satisfaction to any body that purchases them,
BUT AT 50 CENTS,
AT 50 CENTS,
We sell a good serviceable shirt, for both men and women one that cannot be beat for the price. From this price we run up to some very fine goods.

Our assortment of
Medicated Scarlet Underwear,
For Ladies', Gents' and Children is very large and cannot be surpassed in Bucks county.

Scotch Wool Underwear.
Children's Underwear, in all grades.
In many winter goods we have now a full assortment.

BLANKETS, BLANKET SHAWLS, COMFORTS, &c.
Carpets, Floor Oilcloth, &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Full of Fresh Goods.

CALL AND SEE US.
J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
BRISTOL, PA.

USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL
S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

Bristol Cemetery.
THE managers of this Cemetery have
LAID OUT AND IMPROVED
About Seventeen Acres of Ground
FOR BURIAL PURPOSES,
In a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment and the sub soil a dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47 25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.
A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners.
Further information may be obtained of
H. PURSELL, Secretary.

EDWARD N. BOOZ,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 23 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

MRS. C. C. PRATT,
WILL WAIT UPON THE DEAD AND ATTEND AT FUNERALS at the shortest notice.
No. 52 Market Street.

RIVER STEAMERS

The Steamboat GEM
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA.
ON and after Monday, October 30th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
On and after Monday, November 6th, 1882, the Steamer TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c.
Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	3, 7	A. M.	Friday,	3, 11	A. M.
Saturday,	4, 7½	A. M.	Saturday,	4, 11½	A. M.
Monday,	6, 9	A. M.	Monday,	6, 1	P. M.
Tuesday,	7, 10	A. M.	Tuesday,	7, 2	P. M.
Wedn'sday,	8, 10	A. M.	Wednesday,	8, 2	P. M.
Thursday,	9, 10	A. M.	Thursday,	9, 2	P. M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From the Washington Republican.

THE "LARK."

"What is that mother?" "The lark, my child,
With dishevel[illegible] hair and accents wild,
Up all night with the twinkling stars,
Singing his song at the all night bars,
Filling his hide with the mountain dew,
With whiskey old and lager new;
Never a thought of home or bed,
Or the morning will bring him a nice, large head,
With devious steps he wends his way,
When the eve is begin[illegible] with day,
And wraps himself up in a cellar door,
And tunes his nose to a troubled snore."

WOMEN IN NEBRASKA.

A young woman was one day riding with two little boys in the same car with me. Her tired and discouraged manner moved my sympathy. At first I talked with her boys, and then to her, and said they would soon be men, and be a support and comfort to her. To this she replied: "Yes and I have two girls." "That is better yet," said I. With your four children, it will not be long before you will have all the help you need." With a half-sad assent, she added, "I have five dead." She went on to say that she had married at sixteen, had come there and lived in a "dug-out" ever since. She had had nine children, and was only thirty-one years old. She had worked out of doors and in the house, and, as she said, "had an awful hard time." She said her husband was a good man and helped her all he could, but he had to work hard too. When the farm was fenced they were to get a better house. With an evident desire to leave a better impression on my mind, she said, "We never suffer for anything. We always have all the milk and cream we want. We raise a great many chickens, and we never sell one, and chickens are good whether you roast 'em or stew 'em or broil 'em, and the broth is good for children," to all of which I assented so far as food was concerned. But the worn soul that looked out from the discouraged eyes of this woman, old before her time, told how greatly she needed the things that do not perish with the using. She was a representative of many others.

At one place we found a young comely woman, a college graduate, with two small children, cooking for eighteen men, besides those who came as transient travellers. She had but two rooms below and two above. She did the family sewing, was county superintendent of schools, and with brave courage looked for better times.

Another young woman, also a college graduate, was established in a sod house seven miles from any other dwelling. She lined the whole with white cotton cloth, put in her piano, and kept up her studies: and this year, seven years from the time she first took up her abode there, she attended the teachers' institute of her county, and was the soul of it. She presided at the organ, made speeches and good ones, and kept her children with her, as she had no one with whom to leave them. Nebraska is dotted all over with such women. In spite of drawbacks which those in older states cannot comprehend, these women are planting the finest civilization in this far West.

There is a great deal of wealth in Nebraska, farms, cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. There are fine houses in the cities, but not a "Queen Anne" anywhere. The sod houses in the Swede settlements, have shingled roofs and brick chimneys. Elsewhere these houses are all of sod piled up solid, and they are said to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Most of the houses back on the prairie are small, with one or two rooms. You will pass a hundred houses of one story, with no possibility of chambers, to one with even attic room. In every settlement there is a school-house and one or more churches, with as fine intelligent men and women as you will find anywhere. They are trying to settle the question whether men shall continue to govern women without their consent. The motto of Nebraska is "Equality before law." On November 7 we shall see whether the men of that State can make that motto a fact.—*The Woman's Journal.*

The recent experience of a London lady of rank, who wished to sell some jewels, goes to prove that shams are not newer than other things under the sun. Regarding what are supposed to be splendid rubies the jeweller said: "They are certainly very showy, madam, but unfortunately only clever imitations in glass!" The lady, much chagrined, then called attention to the heavy setting, to which the jeweller replied, after the usual tests, "The setting is only gilt." Another article produced for appraisement was a superb bracelet, the gift of a Continental sovereign to the wife of a distinguished diplomatist. The skilful manufacture and specific gravity of this splendid object had been extolled for generations in the family of the possessor, and so highly was it prized that it was invariably sent to the bankers whenever the family went out of town. The jeweller scrutinized it carefully, and pronounced it to be extremely heavy: "but," he added, "if you will allow me, madam, to raise this very thin plate, I shall be able to show you that the bracelet is filled up with—lead." Yet it is quite possible that the original purchasers of these articles believed them to be genuine and paid for them as such. A few years ago an English gentleman took a bracelet to a leading provincial English jeweler to have the clasp mended. The jeweller looked at the stone carefully, and then said: "You are aware that this is not genuine?" "Not genuine!" exclaimed the gentleman. "You must be mistaken. This was given to my wife on her marriage by my uncle, the last man in the world to give sham jewelry." But the jeweller, an eminent man in his line, persisting, the donor was informed. He wrote back that it had cost $500, and ordered that it be at once sent to him: and, taking it to Messrs. ———, a firm of the first eminence, indignantly stated his case. It was sham. They offered a check at once, or a new bracelet, and seemed terribly chagrined. The explanation was that, do what they would, they were at times the victims of their workmen, who substituted admirably made bogus gems for real ones. Probably scores of persons have jewelry thought to be real which in truth is not so.

PETROLEUM IN MISSOURI.—Very promising discoveries of petroleum are reported in Vernon county, Missouri, where shallow wells had been sunk by persons prospecting for asphaltum. The supposed asphaltum, which in places covered the ground to a depth of four or five inches, has been pronounced by oil experts to be heavy petroleum. It is described as of a blackish green color, and of the consistency of thick molasses. The region in which petroleum is supposed to exist in quantity is a plateau 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, lying near the center of a spur of the Ozark Mountains and between two arms of Clear Creek. The soil is of a silicious nature, yet so finely decomposed that it is admirable for farming purposes. Beneath the soil there is a thin stratum of clay which rests on a layer of argillaceous rock. Underneath this rock is a stratum of porous sandstone from 20 to 40 feet thick. Next comes a thin vein of coal, and beneath that is the oil deposit. The wells that were sunk in the search for asphaltum are from 25 to 40 feet in depth. Arrangements are making for the sinking of deep wells.

MR. STEWART'S VIEWS.

He is opposed to Religious Liberty, to Woman's Suffrage, to Humanitarian Ideas but favors the Salary-Grab.

The first appearance in public life of Hon. John Stewart was in the Convention which met during 1873 at Harrisburg, and afterwards Philadelphia, to remodel the organic law of this State. A generation had passed since the formation of the Constitution of 1837, and the progress of development in social science and modern legislation, called loudly for changes and modifications in the fundamental law. Mr. John Stewart was a member elect from the XIXth Congressional District and Franklin county.

Among the great struggles upon the floor of that Convention where the master minds of the day met in foresic contest, there were none which enlisted the sympathy of a great portion of the people of Delaware, Chester, Berks, Lebanon, Franklin, Montgomery and Lancaster counties and the city of Philadelphia, so warmly and earnestly, as those which took place over the wording of Sec. 1, Art. VIII, and Sec. 1, Art. XIth. The former had reference to the qualification concerning suffrage, and the latter to the clause exempting from militia service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms. The first article included the fate of woman suffrage which in Delaware and Chester was strongly espoused by the great body of voters. The former county had sent its leading jurists and ablest advocate to the Convention, Hon. John M. Broomall, with special powers to contend for this principle, and the Society of Friends, so numerous in both localities and in Lancaster—looked to him as their champion on this subject, as well as upon the principle, far dear and more important to them, because a matter of conscience and the "inner light," which exempted from military service those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. It was a matter of special concern to many Quakers; for this tenet alone they had often in the olden time undergone persecution and had been subjected to the world's contumely.

Wm. Penn had laid the foundations of his Commonwealth on the broad faith of this religious society, then a majority in the State, and the Society hoped now that they were in the minority, for just treatment from the Convention on these questions. Mr. Broomall had a worthy coadjutor in Hon. Wm. Darlington of Chester, who had sat in the Convention of 1837, and was warmly assisted by Mr. Carter, of Lancaster. On the question of exemption the Friends were only partially successful, the XIth Art. of the Constitution leaving it optional with the General Assembly to exempt, but withdrawing the old tax imposed in lieu of service, by the former Constitution.

The Friends contended for complete immunity to conscience, and the introduction of the little word "shall" instead of the permissive "may" of the Article adopted.

By reference to the Constitutional Convention Debates, it will be seen that Hon. John Stewart, now candidate for Governor, *dodged all the votes upon this question*: see the debates upon the merits of the question, page 161 and 177, Vol. 3, and the final vote, page 567, Vol. 7.

As John G. Whitter, the Quaker Poet, says in a letter just published, in which he comments upon the manner the Bi-Centennial is to be celebrated; "it strikes me something is due to the truth of history and to that 'Holy' Experiment of Christian Statesmanship which God has abundantly blest in the prosperity of the great Commonwealth whose sure foundations are laid upon the principle of the Prince of Peace." That something which is due so the truth of history in our judgment, would impel the members of the Society of Friends to refuse their countenance to a candidate for the position of Ruler of the Commonwealth, who so signally failed to recognize the justice of their faith, when the organic law was framed.

Upon the question of "Woman Suffrage" Mr. Stewart was even more pronounced in his belief. Mr. Broomall of Delaware, offered the section granting this right to women. In the course of the debate Mr. Stewart made a vehement and bitter—he is always bitter however in his speech—speech against it in which he said among other things—"She is by nature unfitted for the right of suffrage: she has peculiarities which clearly unfit her for the active duties of citizenship."—Notwithstanding Mr. Broomall's strenuous advocacy the clause giving women the right was voted down and Mr. Stewart assisted in this disposition of it. Can a member of that Society, which loved and looked up to that sainted woman, Lucretia Mott, view Mr. Stewart's candidacy with much favor, when his voice and vote of protest, would have condemned her to silence and abstention in all affairs of citizenship!

JOHN STEWART AS A SALARY-GRABBER.

Senator Stewart, who has the honor—which at present is a very doubtful one—of being the Independent Republican candidate for Governor upon a ticket and platform which professes the most celestial purity in politics and the most ardent desire of Reform and Economy of administration in State Government, will probably have some difficulty in conforming his present professions, as an economist, with his actual record as it appears in the pages of the Constitutional Convention Debates, pages 696, 707, 709 and 710 of Vol. IV. These Debates are accessible to almost any voter and we advise those persons who have been listening with some degree of pleasure to Mr. Stewart's plausible stump speeches—in which he professes all sorts of holy horror of the selfish political motives of Gen. Beaver and the Regular Republican Ticket—to consult them as we have done. Mr. Stewart was a delegate to the Convention of 1873, from the XIXth Congressional District. The Convention sat over six months, and paid itself; to quote the words of one of his own members, "a rather steep price," $2,500 apiece.

The vote on this grab, and the debate preceeding it, are "interesting reading," as Horace Greely would have said, especially at this time. The question came up before the work of the Convention was half through, so it was not in the nature of a claim for service, that John Stewart and those who voted with him looked upon the subject, but as a practical one of dollars and cents.

The Committee reported in favor of $2500, although there was a minority report, and the debate was precipitated by an amendment by Mr. Ainey, which offered to fix the salary at $1000, the same as the Legislature.

John Stewart voted against this amendment and to kill it, which it did, but Mr. Lear, who was also a delegate, brought the same question up by another amendment, but again Stewart voted to kill it, this time effectually. Stewart voted against all amendments fixing the salary at less than $2,500. There was considerable desire to postpone the whole subject, as it was an irritating one at the time on account of the indignation against the Congressional back-pay and salary-grab of the winter before. A motion to postpone was made, but so eager was the present Independent Candidate for the $2,500, that he voted against it. Mr. Buckalew introduced an amendment to fix the salary at $2,000, and plead for its adoption because the amount would keep the Convention inside of the Legislative appropriation for expenses. Stewart voted against this amendment. On the final vote he voted "aye" on the $2,500 grab.

Such men as John M. Broomall, Lear, Palmer—the last two Attorney Generals since—Judge Black, C. A. Black and Ainey were opposed to the grab.

As Mr. Lear is now outspoken in Stewart's favor, it may be well to quote what he said in Convention against this grab Stewart was a party to:—"I believe, as I believed at the time I was elected to this position that the Legislature in fixing $1,000 as the compensation for the members of this Convention, intended that should be the compensation, and every man elected to this body was elected upon an implied contract and he undertook the job, for better or for worse, for that sum. The man who goes back on it to-day acts in bad faith to the people of this Commonwealth who expected that the members of this Convention would serve for $1,000 each."

According to Mr. Lear, his candidate for Governor this year, "went back" on the people of this Commonwealth in 1873, "and acted in bad faith toward them" by voting this money of the people into his pocket.

The High Commissioner of Cyprus attributes its chief curses, drought and locusts, to the reckless destruction of the forests. As the woods disappeared, so did the soil that covered the hills; that soil was washed down to the plains, choked the rivers, and formed malarious swamps, the hills became bare rocks, incapable of growing a blade of vegetation, and the locust at once took possession of the barren ground, while the absence of trees deprived the earth of its annually fertilizing agent—leaf mould. The same process is going on upon the higher hills, and Sir R. Biddulph believes it is no exaggeration to say that Cyprus is in a critical state on this account, from which, however, there is reason to hope that it may yet be recovered. There are districts of this country, too, where these remarks may be pondered over with advantage.

Oscar Wilde thus recounts an incident of his Saratoga experience: "While talking to Judge Brady at Congress Hall a great crowd came around us, mostly women, and finding it a bore to be thus stared at, I moved on into the office. There they came flocking in after us. I went to the billiard room, but found no refuge there. The women rushed there—ladies in silks and crapes and laces, with diamonds in their ears, bringing their daughters with them! To balk their pursuit utterly, I fled to the bar room. Will you believe me that they came there in ten minutes fifty to one hundred of them—filling up the place almost? It seemed to me a most painful and dreadful thing—the bold-faced staring and half-audible comment."

The story is in circulation at Washington that Guiteau's skull has been stolen from the Army Medical Museum in that city, and that there are no hopes of its recovery. The story is that the remains were taken from the jail the night of the execution and taken to the museum, where they were turned over to Dr. Schafhirt, the anatomist of the institution, who was to prepare the skeleton for mounting. In the process, which was a long one, the skull, separated from other portions of the remains, was placed for a few moments on a window sill overlooking an alley, and while the doctor was eating his lunch was stolen by some one who climbed up to the window for the purpose.

THE GREAT GOOD OF ACCURACY.—A dwarf kangaroo has been discovered in Texas with fore legs only two inches long and hind legs only eight inches in length. The report also says that it is a marsupial.

We are glad to know this, as it throws a flood of light on the anatomical structure of the animal, which will be duly appreciated by the intelligent reader, who at first blush might have imagined that it was a connubial, or a mandamus, or a habeas corpus, or an idiosyncracy.

In newspaper reporting the young man will invariably err on the safe side if he uses plain, unvarnished language, which will appeal even to the nominal intelligence of a sleeping car conductor.

HOW WESTERN CITIES GROW.—A Western man has been telling some Philadelphians how Western cities grow. He says he went off into the mountains hunting, and, night coming on, he went to sleep in a tree to be out of reach of the wolves. He was awakened early the next morning by some workmen, who told him to get down and finish his nap on the court house steps, as they wanted to turn that tree into a flag pole for the hotel across the way. He got down, and while rubbing his eyes, was nearly run over by a street car and got his feet tangled in an electric light wire.

After taking a look at the moon, George Farrant and Ellen Hickman stood on the banks of the river in London ready to drown themselves. Relatives had thwarted their proposed marriage, and they determined to die together. George tied his wrist to Ellen's and they jumped in. They were rescued, though unconscious. After being resuscitated they were imprisoned. At the trial their relatives relented, a marriage was arranged, and the Judge discharged the pair with a reprimand.

Mr. Hammond, engineer and general manager of an important Brazilian railroad, bears strong testimony to the value of coffee as a preventive against miasmatic fevers. He instances the care of Father Vaughan, who, on a journey through a most unhealthy country from Panama to the River Platte, considered that he owed his health to taking strong coffee, and mentions that since the natives in pestilent districts in Ecuador have taken to drinking it the death rate has fallen considerably.

Cairo occupies an area between three and four square miles, and it contains at the present day not less than 400,000 inhabitants. The Citidel affords pleasant as well as historic and dignified quarters to the victors of Tel-El-Kebir. Even in the hottest part of the year it is cool among the alabaster columns and upon the marble courts and galleries of the Mehemet Ali Mosque which is the chapel of the fortress.

Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon's new Senator, will not rank among the millionaires of the Senate, but he has an income of about $30,000 per annum, and is apparently on the high road to fortune. His family consists of his wife and three children, who will accompany him to Washington. Mrs. Dolph is a native of Oregon.

☞Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful prescription.

Beware of Imitations.

The odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on each bottle.

A lady in a railroad train which arrived at Terre Haute, Ind., early one morning last week indulged in a gape, on being aroused, which dislocated her jaw. A doctor was summoned, but he declined to treat her unless she would stop over for a day. This she could not do, as it would prevent her from sailing from New York for Europe. A traveling salesman on the train came to the rescue, and by rubbing her jaws with the knuckles of his hand for about a minute, the jaw with a snap, returned to its normal position.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists,

Successful experiments are reported at Champaign, Ill., in making sugar from sorgum cane by a new process discovered by the Professor of Chemistry in the Illinois State University. At the first run of the machinery it yielded 2,000 pounds of excellent sugar.

When Ladies are Attractive.

All ladies know their faces are most attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow with health.

An English brewer, observing one of his men wearing the total abstinence blue ribbon, suggested that it seemed somewhat inconsistent with his line of business. "Well, sir," he said, "you see, it makes folks like to tempt me, and then I succumbs."

☞Try the Girard Ready Mixed Paint, all shades, at Douglas' Pharmacy, Dorrance street.

The Government of Japan have resolved on the establishment of 53,760 primary schools. The whole empire is divided into eight collegiate departments, with one college to each department. Even children under six years of age will be compelled to attend the primary school.

☞ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a dozen good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, Gov. of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

Benjamin Legault, of Beauharnais, Quebec, has begun suit to prevent his widowed sister, aged 65 years, and possessor of $100,000, "from marrying a young man to the injury of the plaintiff."

☞The only pad guaranteed to cure diabets, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, nervous debility, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is Prof. Guilmett's French Kidney Pad.

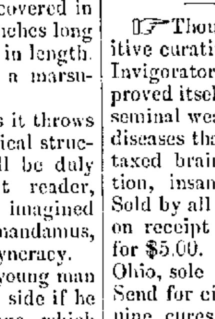
Recent discoveries in Indiana give a much more recent date to the mastodon than has been generally assigned. In one skeleton the marrow of the huge bones was still capable of use, and the kidney fat was replaced by lumps of adipocere. In another found in Illinois, there was every evidence that it had lived upon the vegetation of the present day—upon the grasses and herbs that now grow in the vicinity.

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

☞Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the great German Invigorator, the only remedy that has proved itself a specific for general debility, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., and all diseases that arise from self-abuse or overtaxed brain, finally ending in consumption, insanity and a premature grave. Sold by all druggists, or will be sent free on receipt of $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Address F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agents for the United States. Send for circular and testimonials of genuine cures. H. G. Peters, Agent, Bristol, Pa.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

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Beware OF *Fraud*

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HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

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Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

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Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

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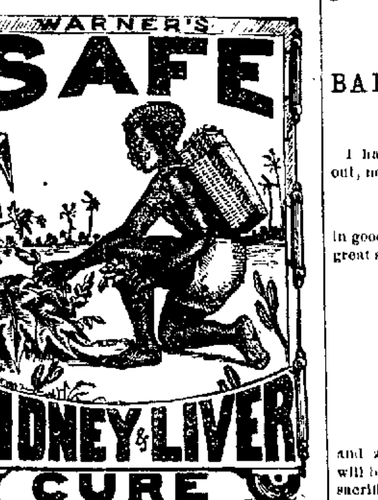

Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within: its manifestations without. Hence, to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that

95 PER CENT.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system. For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing disorders of Women; for Malaria, and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

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PARENTS who desire entertaining and wholesome reading for their children, and young folks who enjoy accounts of travel and adventure, historical incidents, stories, pictures, household amusement, and harmless fun, will find these in ST. NICHOLAS, which is recognized by the press and public, of both England and America, as THE BEST AND FINEST MAGAZINE for children ever printed. The new volume, which begins with the November number, and opens with a colored frontispiece, will be much the finest ever issued, and the attention of all parents and all reading young folks is invited to the following partial list of attractions:

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There will be short stories by Louisa M. Alcott, and many other well known writers for young folks; papers on home duties and recreation, out-door sports, occupation and instruction for boys and girls, with popular features and departments.

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THE CENTURY For 1882-83.

The twelfth year of this magazine—the first under the new name, and the most successful in its history, closed with the October number. The circulation has shown a large gain over that of the preceding season, and the THE CENTURY begins its thirteenth year with an edition of

140,000 Copies,

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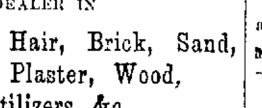

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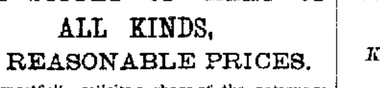

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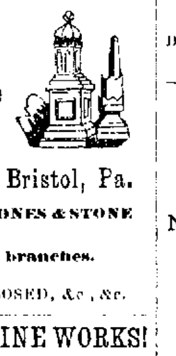

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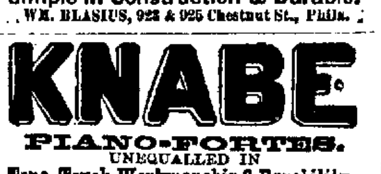

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